

Aug 16 '22

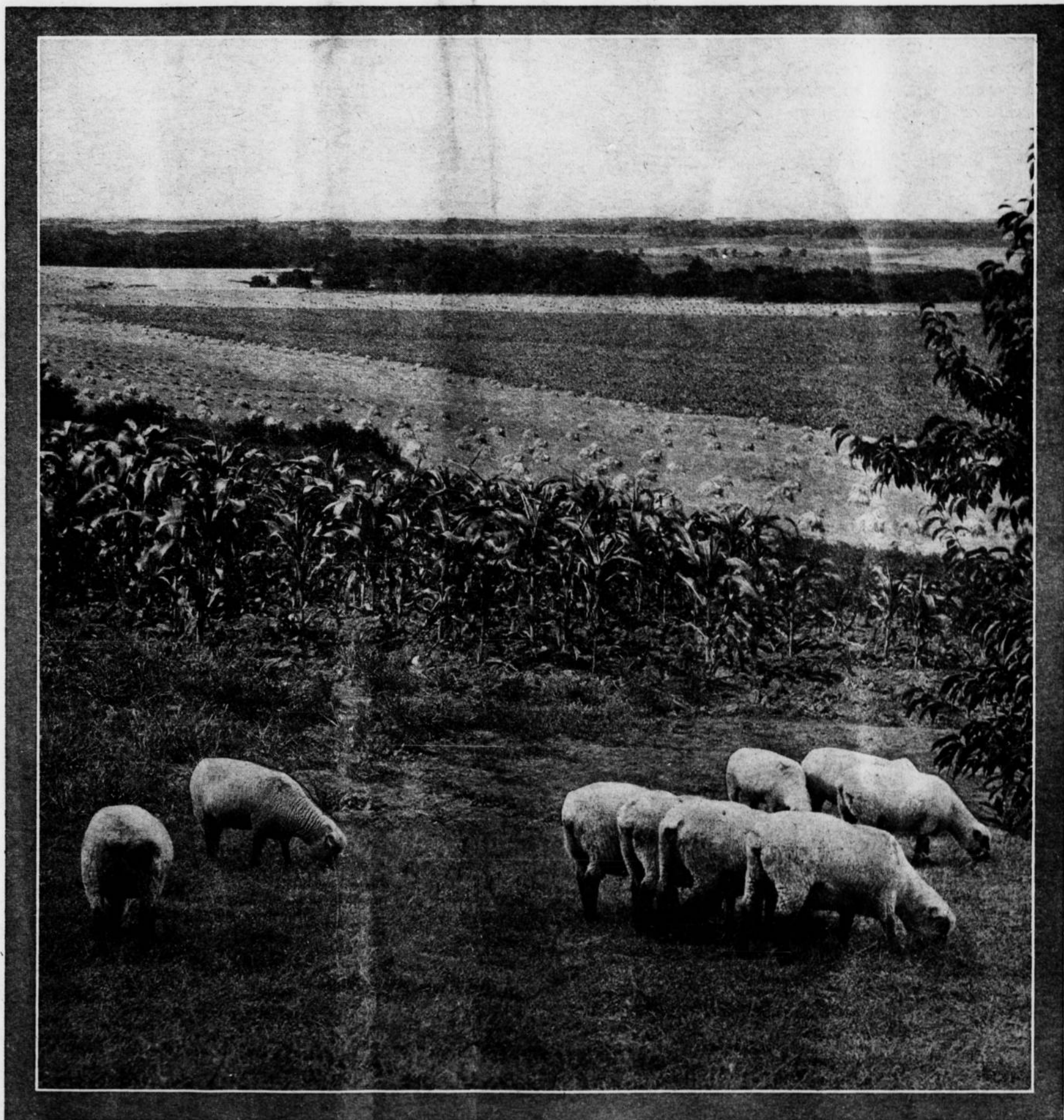
MASSIE LIBRARY
O-A-C

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

August 16, 1922



DIVERSIFIED CROPS—THE BEST INSURANCE

Circulation Over 79,000 Weekly

Dependable Champions

For Every Engine Everywhere

Eliminate Worries

There's nothing so distressing or injurious as a motor running "lop-sided." Champions keep all cylinders active and equalize the explosive strain.

Ask your dealer for a full set, no matter what engine you have.

Champion Spark Plug Co.
of Canada, Limited
Windsor, Ontario



Champion A-14
For Overland cars,
trucks, tractors,
Fairbanks-Morse and
other engines requiring
a 1/2 in. plug.
Now 85 cents.

Quebec Honey is the Best in the World

Its aroma, flavor and purity cannot be surpassed. It has won the highest rewards at Paris, Glasgow, London, etc.

Pure honey is healthy relish for children, a preservative against sickness, a food for workmen.

Seven ounces of honey have the same nutritive value as 12 ounces of beef-steak.

Our honey is classified by a Government expert.

Packed in all sizes and sold in car lots if desired.

For Particulars Write to

C. Vaillancourt, Chief Apiarist
41 Bégin Avenue - Levis, Quebec

Classified ads. make money for others—why not you?

"It Pays to Avery-ize"



Saves Most Bushels — Threshes at Least Cost

With an Avery Tractor and an Avery Separator, you have an outfit that will save the most grain and thresh it at the least cost.

You have dependability at both ends of the belt—an outfit that will give you no delays, minimum repair bills, lowest fuel costs and that will insure certain continuous service day after day.

No other tractor gives you the features you get in an Avery—the ideal power to use with a thresher. Its heavy-duty smooth-running "Draft-Horse" motor has a large belt pulley mounted direct on the end of the crankshaft that gets a good firm grip on the belt. The main bearings are adjustable from the outside; its cylinder walls are renewable; its gasifiers turn kerosene into gas and really burn it; its "Direct-Drive" patented sliding frame transmission delivers the largest percentage of power at the drawbar and all of it in the belt.

And no other thresher has ever equalled the Avery in saving the grain—99 9-10 percent—practically perfect. None are backed by as strong guarantees. Its tool steel teeth are warranted for life against breakage; its I. X. L. Fingers hunt around in the straw for the last kernel and get it; while the anti-friction bearings make Averys the lightest-running threshers built.

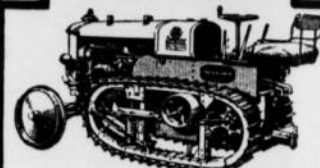
New Machines—New Features —Reduced Prices

Prices on all Avery Machines and repair parts have been greatly reduced. Write today for catalog describing Avery Threshing Outfits in sizes for every size run, also announcement showing the many new Avery Machines—Track-Runner Tractor, Road-Razer, Speed Truck, etc., all built by motor power specialists.

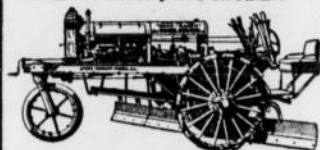
CANADIAN AVERY CO. LTD.
366 FOUNTAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
BRANCHES: REGINA AND EDMONTON

AVERY

Tractors, Trucks Motor Cultivators,
Threshers, Plows, etc.



Avery "Track-Runner"—A quality built machine at a low price. Write for descriptive circular.



Avery "Road-Razer"—Solves maintenance problem. Ask for special circular.



Avery Speed Truck—Saves time and money—brings markets closer. Ask for special circular.



Send
For
This
Story

Tells how Farmer Boyd made more money farming, enjoyed life and raised a happy family with power farming. Interesting from cover to cover. Sent FREE.

A. Stanley Jones Co. Ltd.

Saskatoon - Sask.

Famous Small Combination THRESHING
OUTFITS

PRICES
Considerably
REDUCED



WRITE FOR FREE
LITERATURE



25^c

You can now get this box of
WITCH HAZEL
Toilet Soap

for twenty-five cents (3 cakes in a box)



For Healing the Skin and Improving the
Complexion. Delicately perfumed with
pure flower odors.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada and throughout the British Empire is \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, except in Winnipeg city where, owing to the extra postage charged, the price is \$1.50 per year. United States and other foreign subscriptions are \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Vol. XV

August 16, 1922

No. 33



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial display60c per agate line
Livestock Display45c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Built for Service

An Amherst Shoe
Style No. 029

Men's Elk
Blucher

Standard Screw
and
Stitched,
Light Slip
Sole.



Sizes 6 to
12.

A masterpiece in construction. Every line denotes wear. Look at the stitching and general solidity of this shoe. Your choice of Chocolate, Tan, Black or Pearl.

If your dealer does not stock Amherst No. 029, write, and we will send you the name of the nearest dealer who does.

Amherst Central Shoe Co.
LIMITED

REGINA - SASK.

"EASTLAKE" PORTABLE GRANARY



Ask your dealer for particulars, or write direct for illustrated circular (4 pages).

The Metallic Roofing Co.

LIMITED

797 NOTRE DAME, WINNIPEG, Man.

"AJAX" Coal

Prices F.O.B. Medicine Hat, Alberta

	Per ton
DOUBLE SCREENED LUMP (or Fancy Lump)	\$4.50
SINGLE SCREEN LUMP	4.00
STOVE (Very Large)	3.50

This is a first-class domestic coal, free of clinkers and very little ash, almost no smoke and positively no soot.

Join with your neighbor and order a car. Write for particulars and freight rates to your station.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY WITH

Norrie & Fawcett Limited Medicine Hat ALBERTA

Sole Distributors for Western Canada

WATCH REPAIRING

Send your
broken watches to us
Moderate charges, good work, and
WE HURRY!

THOMPSON "The Jeweler" Minnedosa, Man.

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

Wheat Board Legislation

The Dominion and Provincial Legislation Under Which a Wheat Board for 1922 May Be Created

THE Wheat Board of 1919 was not created by legislation of parliament; it was created under and received its powers from orders-in-council enacted under the extraordinary authority vested in the Dominion government by the War Measures Act of 1914. In 1920, parliament passed an enabling Act for the creation of a Wheat Board, the provisions of which were virtually a copy of the orders-in-council establishing the 1919 Board. The Board was not established and the enabling act expired on the 15th of August, 1921. The question was renewed in parliament this year, and the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was sought as to the constitutional powers of the Dominion parliament in the establishment of a board possessed of similar power and authority as that of 1919. The opinion given in effect was that such legislation did not lie in the power of the Dominion parliament, but that the Dominion parliament acting in conjunction with provincial legislatures could establish such a board. The Dominion parliament at the last session passed such legislation as lay within its jurisdiction and subsequently the legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta passed the legislation required of them to give the Board the necessary powers and authority for the handling of wheat originating in those provinces. In order that the conditions under which the new Board will come into existence may be rightly understood the Dominion Act and the Saskatchewan Act are given below in full. The Alberta Act is identical with that of Saskatchewan, except that the word "Alberta" is used where the word "Saskatchewan" is used in the Saskatchewan Act. These acts combined provide the facilities for the creation and operation of the Board.

The Dominion Act

An Act to provide for the constitution and powers of The Canadian Wheat Board.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Canadian Wheat Board Act 1922.

2. The governor in council may appoint a board to be known as The Canadian Wheat Board, hereinafter called "The Board," which shall consist of not more than ten members, one of whom shall be nominated by the governor in council as chairman of the Board, who shall be the chief executive officer, and another member shall be nominated by the governor in council as assistant chairman, who shall have and exercise the powers and duties of the chairman in his absence.

3. The chairman and assistant chairman shall be paid such salaries as the governor in council may direct, and the other members of the Board shall be paid such allowances for days actually engaged in the duties of the Board, as the governor in council may direct; also travelling and living expenses while travelling on the business of the Board, but otherwise shall receive no remuneration, provided that such salaries, allowances or expenses shall be payable

only out of the proceeds of sales as hereinafter authorized.

4. The members of the Board shall be a corporation under the corporate name aforesaid.

5. The Board may from time to time appoint an executive committee of not less than three of its members of whom the chairman shall be one, and may assign to such executive committee any duties or powers competent to the Board.

Powers of Board

6. The Board shall have power throughout Canada to receive and take delivery of wheat for marketing as offered by the producer or other person having possession of or being entitled to deliver the same; to buy and sell wheat; to store, transport and market wheat; and moreover the Board may sell any quantity of wheat which it may possess in excess of domestic requirements to purchasers overseas or in foreign countries at such prices as may be obtainable.

7. Sales of wheat to Canadian millers and other cereal manufacturers shall be on the same basis with respect to price, terms of delivery, etcetera, as sales to foreign buyers, either for immediate or future delivery, provided that such wheat is to be milled or manufactured in Canada and the purchaser when required must give proof of its manufacture.

8. The Board shall have power to take such steps as, in its discretion, it may deem advisable for the fulfilment of bona fide contracts for the sale and purchase of wheat outstanding at the time when this Act shall come into operation; such outstanding contracts shall be intimated to the Board within fifteen days of said date.

9. The Board shall have power to receive advances of money for the general purposes of the Board from any province or from any bank corporation or individual upon such terms as may be stipulated with the approval of the governor in council.

10. The Board shall have capacity to receive, have, enjoy and exercise such further powers or rights as may be conferred upon it by the legislature of any province with relation to any matter connected with the purchase, acquisition, sale or marketing of wheat and within the legislative authority of the province.

Advances by Board

11. The Board may at the time of delivery, or at any time thereafter, make advances to the producers or other persons delivering wheat to the Board at such rate per bushel according to grade or quality and place of delivery as shall be set out in the schedule or schedules to be prepared by the Board and approved by the governor in council or by such other authority as the governor in council may prescribe, and may issue to such persons certificates of participation in the proceeds.

12. Deliveries of wheat may be taken from, through or by the use of such agents or grain companies or organizations as the Board may see fit, and may be at such points in Canada, at the seaboard or otherwise, as the Board may direct, and the Board may pay to such

COLGATE'S

Cleans Teeth the RIGHT way

By
Gentle
"Washing"

the safe way,
the sure way,
quickly,
thoroughly,
without grit
or doubtful
acids



MADE IN
CANADA

COLGATE & CO.
Sales Office & Mfy.
Montreal Canada

W. G. M. SHEPHERD
Sole Agent for Canada
137 McGill St., Montreal



Are You Prepared?

SHOULD this prove a bad season for you, are you prepared to meet it—have you anything in reserve at the Bank? Without stinting, you can easily put something away out of each sale for the future.

A Savings Account has proved a blessing to many a farmer before now.

THE ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

226

A Double-Action Concrete Mixer

This is not an ordinary concrete mixer. It loads on one side and dumps on opposite side, directly into wheelbarrow or forms. The

Brantford Concrete Mixer

FOR SMALL JOBS

saves time and labor on the farm when building silos, barn floors, fence posts, horse troughs, foundations, etc. Built of iron and steel. Nothing to break or wear out. Made for hand or power, on skids or mounted on trucks with or without engine. We also make larger mixers for bigger jobs.

Write today for full particulars and prices

Goold, Shapley & Muir

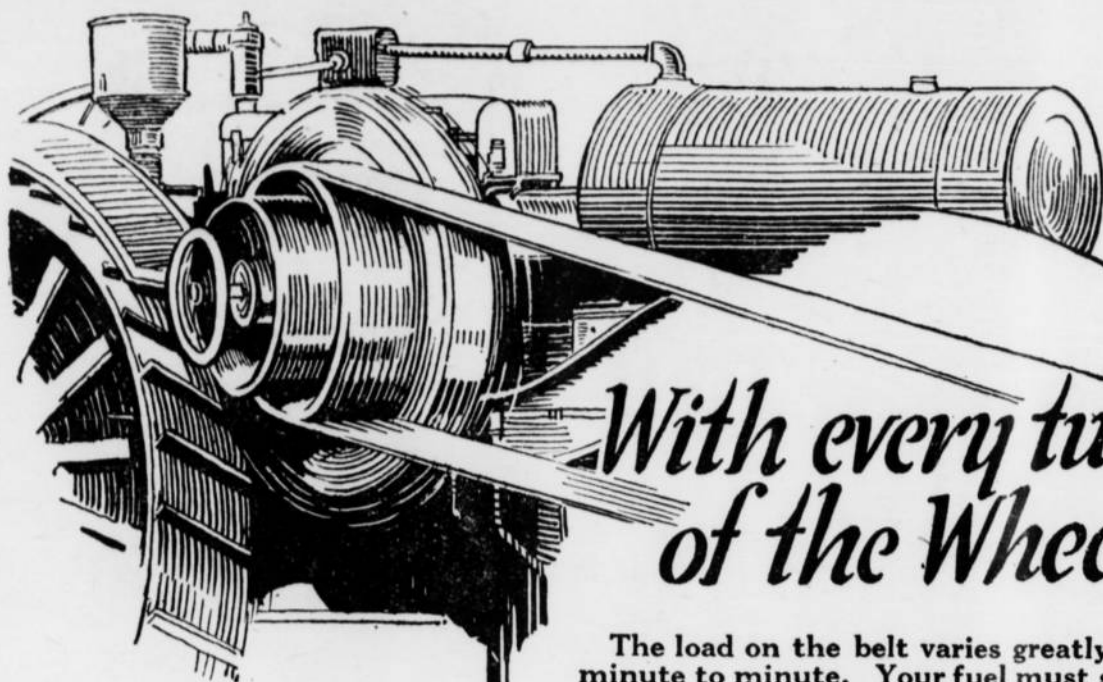
Co. Limited

Regina, Sask.

Brantford, Ont.

Portage la Prairie, Man.





With every turn of the Wheel-

On most belt jobs the belt travels 3,000 feet per minute. Did you ever stop to think how much power it requires for an hour's belt journey, averaging 33 miles?

The load on the belt varies greatly from minute to minute. Your fuel must supply the power demanded under full-load and must burn clean, without depositing excessive carbon, when the belt is idling on the pulley. Imperial Fuels meet every test. They are ideal for tractor belt work and for stationary engine use.

Imperial Royalite Coal Oil and Imperial Premier Gasoline are carefully refined fuels. They must pass rigid tests before they are offered to Canadian farmers for use in their trucks, tractors, automobiles and in their homes.

You can always depend upon the uniform quality of Imperial Fuels. Other fuels may cost more but no other can give you more real service and satisfaction.

Buy Imperial Fuels every time and save money. Supplies are maintained near you.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Canadian Company Canadian Capital
Canadian Workmen



regulations as it deems necessary for the purpose of fully and effectively carrying out the objects and provisions of this Act, and, but not so as to restrict in any way the generality of the foregoing terms of this section, may make regulations:

(a) For appointing representatives in different parts of Canada or overseas, or in any foreign country, for assisting the work of the Board, and for reporting to the Board such information as the regulations may require;

(b) To authorize the engaging of clerks, employees and assistants and paying their salaries;

(c) Providing for the forms and contents of participation certificates, vouchers or documents of title to be held by producers and others delivering wheat to the Board for the conditions of negotiability of the same, for the substitution of the same for other vouchers, and generally establishing such system as may in the judgment of the Board be necessary for the security and equitable treatment of all persons concerned in the delivery and sale of wheat and in the carrying out of this Act;

(d) Fixing dates up to which, and not beyond which the Board will take deliveries at different places in Canada;

(e) Determining the requisites of delivery to the Board.

15. It shall be the duty of the Board to use its best endeavors to sell and dispose of the wheat which it may acquire or which may come into its possession for the best price that may be obtainable therefor, and to realize the proceeds; accurately to keep proper books of account showing quantities and grades of wheat received, the prices realized therefor, and such other particulars as may be requisite for a full and just accounting and for the equitable distribution of the net proceeds.

16. The government of Canada shall not be responsible for any deficits that may occur in the operations of the Board in concurring provinces and should a surplus occur it shall be divided among the concurring provinces on a pro rata basis.

Period of Operation

17. The operations of the Board under the powers conferred by this Act shall not extend beyond the fifteenth day of August, 1923, except for the purposes of sale, realization of assets, collections, payments, distributions of proceeds, and generally for the winding up of the affairs and business of the Board unless on or before the first day of July, 1923, the operation of this Act for all purposes be extended by order of the governor in council for one year from the date first mentioned in this section.

Seed Wheat

18. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to interfere with, prevent or affect the sale of seed wheat by one farmer to another farmer, or affect or interfere with the Seed Purchasing

Continued on Page 11

Cost of Producing Eggs

In the 1921 report of the superintendent of the Brandon Experiment Station will be found a classic example of the need for culling poultry. Mr. McKillican has listed the 22 pens which entered the laying contest in the order of productiveness, and in each case has shown the cost per pen of producing a dozen eggs. The feed cost ranges from 12c per dozen for the pen which averaged 183 eggs per bird per year, to 29c per dozen for the birds which averaged 84 eggs per year.

It should be remembered that these are selected pens and for that reason above the average farm flock. In such a trial, if every kind and condition of farm hen were represented there would have been mongrel pens laying as low as forty eggs per year with a feed cost higher than the price for which the eggs would sell. There is no place on the farm for birds which eat twenty cents worth of food for every dozen eggs produced, when by the exercise of a little culling the cost can be materially reduced.

Reduced purchasing power cannot be improved by an increase in the sales tax.

agents or grain companies or organizations handling wheat, or delivering wheat to the Board, such commissions, storage and other charges as the Board, with the approval of the governor in council or such other authority as he may prescribe, may deem proper.

Disbursements of Proceeds

13. As soon as the Board shall have received payment in full for all wheat delivered to the Board during the operations of any season there shall be deducted from the proceeds all moneys disbursed by or on behalf of the Board for expenses or otherwise as payments connected with or incident to the operations of the Board for or during that season, including the remuneration, allowances, travelling and living expenses of the chairman, assistant chairman or other members of the Board as hereinbefore provided; also the salaries, pay or allowances of the clerks, employees or assistants engaged by the Board, and the balance shall be distributed pro rata among all producers and others holding participation certificates.

Regulations

14. The Board with the approval of the governor in council, may make such

The flavor satisfies.

Gold Standard Tea

The Godville Company Limited.



34

Guide Classified Users are Boosters--- Why?

X TRY X
THE
MONARCH
X LUMBER CO. LTD. X

NOTICE—LANDS AND MINERALS
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of
Desirable Agricultural Lands in Mani-
toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Graz-
ing purposes for three or five-year periods, at
reasonable rentals. The Company is also
prepared to receive applications for Coal Mining
and other valuable Mineral Leases actually
needed for development. For full terms and partic-
ulars, apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T.
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 16, 1922

Liberals and Progressives

During the closing weeks of the recent session at Ottawa there developed considerable talk among private members of the Liberal and Progressive groups in regard to a get-together movement between the two. Persistent newspaper reports emanating from the Capital declare that proposals are now under discussion for some form of understanding or alliance between the two groups. Accounts vary widely as to the form in which this is to be brought about, but they seem to indicate that three or four Progressives would be taken into the cabinet, probably under the form of a Liberal-Progressive alliance. It seems to be expected that some Progressives will hold aloof and that the reactionaries in the Liberal camp will find a new allegiance. It is claimed that the net result would be a Liberal-Progressive government, commanding a substantial majority in the House.

The newspaper talk about an understanding or fusion or alliance between the Progressives and Liberals has a peculiar interest in the prairie provinces, as 39 of the 66 Progressive members represent prairie constituencies. Their very presence in Ottawa is a manifestation of the spirit prevalent in this part of the Dominion. In no small degree, it is a revolt against the old party system, with its patronage, jobbery and corruption as it prevailed in the past, and it is a protest against the domination of the West by interests in Eastern Canada who have exercised their power and control through that system. The people of these provinces were not only determined upon an economic square deal but they also had a keen desire to elevate the standards of public life, and after futile efforts in other directions they took direct political action and sent Progressive members to Ottawa in an effort to accomplish this justifiable purpose.

The advent of the Progressives in the House of Commons created a new situation in the annals of Canadian parliamentary history. For the first time since Confederation a government in office has no working majority in the House. The government is not able to put through its legislative program without regard to the other groups in parliament. In fact the spirit of independence in parliament has permeated even the ranks of the government supporters, and it is by no means the docile and subservient majority that government leaders prefer to have at their backs. There is also a certain amount of unrest and dissatisfaction in the Liberal ranks on account of the influence exercised by a small but powerful group representing largely the Montreal interests. It has been suggested that an alliance between the Liberals and Progressives would result in ousting the reactionary elements from the Liberal ranks and the creation eventually of a regenerated and democratized Liberal party. Time and experience alone would demonstrate to what extent this would be the outcome.

It is further suggested that as an alternative to the alliance the government will put through a redistribution measure and bring on an election next summer, in the hope of holding all its present strength and capturing sufficient additional seats from the Conservatives and Progressives to secure a working majority in parliament. In the event of an election in 1923 there is every likelihood that with the increased representation from the West, the Progressives will elect at least as many and probably more members than they have at the present time. The government

might capture a number of seats out of the wreckage of the Conservative party, but on the other hand might lose some to the Conservatives and Labor. It is among the probabilities that an election might not improve the situation for the government.

This situation brings the future of the Progressive party into consideration. The Progressives at Ottawa are responsible only to the electors in the individual constituencies which they represent. They are not responsible to the Canadian Council of Agriculture nor to the executives of the organized farmers, even though some eastern interests would endeavor to make this appear the case. At the same time the organized farmers are mainly responsible for the Progressives being at Ottawa, and will be mainly responsible in deciding upon their re-nomination and re-election, and consequently are decidedly interested in the present situation.

It is quite apparent to any student of Canadian affairs that the two-party system will not again prevail in Canada for some years to come, if indeed ever. The tendency in all important English-speaking legislative bodies in the world and in the majority in continental Europe is decidedly in the opposite direction. Furthermore, it is an undisputed fact that governments supported by large and subservient majorities in parliament inevitably tend to become autocratic and reactionary. Canada has had many demonstrations of this fact. In the recent session at Ottawa the government was thwarted in its purpose on several occasions by not controlling a subservient majority in the House, and on each occasion the net result was decidedly for the public good. It is easy to believe that Premier King and a majority of his supporters might welcome an alliance with the Progressives. But we have had nearly 50 years of the old system and only one year of the new. The one year has brought more satisfaction to the public in Western Canada at least than any other five-year period. There certainly is no ground upon which to condemn the experiment as a failure up to the present.

The Wheat Board Situation

The definite refusal of Messrs. Stewart and Riddell to take the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship, respectively, of the proposed Wheat Board has made it necessary for the governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan to suggest other names for these positions. They have suggested H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., as chairman, and C. Rice-Jones, general manager of the U.G.G., as vice-chairman. At this time of writing (Saturday) it has not been announced whether or not Mr. Wood and Mr. Rice-Jones have accepted the positions, but Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, and representatives of the Saskatchewan government together with Mr. Wood are in Winnipeg for the purpose of canvassing the whole situation thoroughly, and it is hoped the question of the personnel of the board will be settled in the course of a few days.

The Manitoba Government

The new government of Manitoba, which was sworn in on Tuesday of last week, is composed as follows:

Hon. John Bracken, prime minister and minister of education.

Hon. R. W. Craig, attorney-general.

Hon. W. R. Clubb, minister of Public Works.

Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer and minister of telephones.

Hon. Neil Cameron, minister of agriculture and immigration.

Hon. D. L. McLeod, provincial secretary and minister of public health.

Premier Bracken has selected men experienced in practical affairs and intimately associated with efforts to improve conditions of life in the province. All of them are entering a new sphere of activity, and, while every government is more or less an experiment, there is a general feeling that the new government merits whole-hearted support from the people and should receive that co-operation from the public without which no government can succeed.

Of the six ministers only one, Hon. W. R. Clubb, has had legislative experience. He was elected to the legislature in the general provincial elections of 1920; his experience is therefore slight. Premier Bracken and Hon. F. M. Black have yet to be elected, and it is probable that they will seek election in the constituencies of Rupert's Land and The Pas, in which the elections were deferred. In both the Roblin and the Norris governments there were seven members of the cabinet; in reducing the number to six Premier Bracken is making a justifiable experiment in economy which, if it does not interfere with efficiency, will doubtless be made permanent.

As in Ontario and Alberta, the Manitoba government starts out unburdened with the deadweight of political partisanship. The members may be untried but they have set themselves an objective, which, in the words of Premier Bracken, is "to administer the affairs of the province in the interests of all the people with businesslike efficiency and economy," and to legislate for "the well-being of the whole people." Broadly interpreted that is the function of all good government, and no higher ideal could be set than the securing of the good life for all the people. Incidentally, Premier Bracken's statement on taking over the duties of the government ought to be carefully pondered by those people who can see nothing in the political activity of the organized farmers but efforts to secure power for class ends.

The new government being bound to no party organization can do more in the way of retrenchment than a government composed of adherents of one of the old parties could do. It can bring the civil service down to a strict business basis without irritating a party organization. It can go thoroughly into the question of the self-maintenance of all forms of public utilities in an impartial manner and introduce the changes that may be necessary in the light of the principle of promoting public well-being instead of mollifying a section for the purpose of conserving votes. It can look over the whole field of the expense of government and suggest changes according to the same principle without incurring the charge of seeking to further the ends of a political party.

It has been frequently said that Canada is over-governed. Certainly the cumulative expenses of government are heavy; municipal, provincial and federal taxation are together becoming a burden perilously near the economic limit of the country. The time is opportune for some boldness in reducing the expenses of government to correspond more closely with the economic capacity of the citizens to respond. That is the main task to be tackled by the Bracken government, and in tackling it Premier Bracken can at least go forward with the knowledge that he has with him the goodwill and support of all the people.

Starting the Wrong Way

On another page of this issue of The Guide will be found an account of the re-organization of the United States Grain Growers, Inc., issued by the American Farm Bureau Federation. The U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., is the association formed last year for the purpose of evolving a plan for a voluntary wheat pool, and must be distinguished from the Northwest Wheat Growers Association, an account of which appeared in The Guide of July 26. The organization was set going after a conference held in Chicago in April, 1921, and it attracted a considerable amount of attention mainly by reason of the magnificent scale of its operations. It started work in a most expensive suite of offices and it commenced building up the organization with an almost superior disregard of expense. It drew largely upon the state organizations for loans and its membership fee of \$10 brought in considerable funds directly from the farmers. Its plan was not entirely approved by such experts in producers' co-operative selling agencies as Aaron Sapiro. It established a strong supreme central body, while Sapiro advised organizing on a state basis, the central selling agency thus to be a federation of state associations.

What a strong, supreme central backed by considerable funds may develop was early revealed in the reports of extravagant expenditure of the organization. It is useless now to go over the old ground. The statement issued by the Farm Bureau Federation shows that the net deficit of the organization is \$285,267, and the selling agency is not yet established. An effort is to be made to continue the work on a less magnificent scale. There is to be only one paid official, the secretary, J. M. Mehl (who explained the U.S.G.G. plan at the U.F.A. convention last January), and the expenses of the central office are to be kept within \$20,000 a year, an amount which in the old organization

about covered the salary and expenses of the president. It is to be hoped that, with this drastic retrenchment, the movement will go forward to success.

The depressing thing about the experiment, however, is the expenditure of nearly \$400,000 without any tangible result. It seems incredible that such a large sum could be spent without some form of the result desired being achieved, but the cold fact remains that the selling agency is still somewhere in the future, and the farmers and their organizations are out over a quarter of a million dollars. The experiment simply demonstrates once more that it is both sounder and safer to begin at the bottom, no matter in how small a way, and build up, than to start at the top and risk collapse through top heaviness.

Protection in South Africa

In a recent speech in the South African House of Assembly, Premier Smuts, referring to the industrial policy of the Union, said:

The position is that South Africa cannot continue to depend exclusively on mining and agriculture; and consequently the fostering of suitable industries has become essential to her future prosperity. We are all industrialists. The problem now facing the country is how to bridge the transition from the old to the new South Africa and how to develop in the industrial sphere. We need greater economic independence and the country must be prepared to make some sacrifice to attain the object in view, but care must be taken not to injure the export industries by a policy of high protection which would raise wages and cost of production.

These remarks illustrate the delicate position of the man who believes that protection is necessary to encourage the establishment of manufacturing industries, but who also realizes that protection can do a lot of harm to those industries which rest on the natural conditions of the country. The problem, Premier Smuts declares in effect, is to give protection to manufacturing industries with-

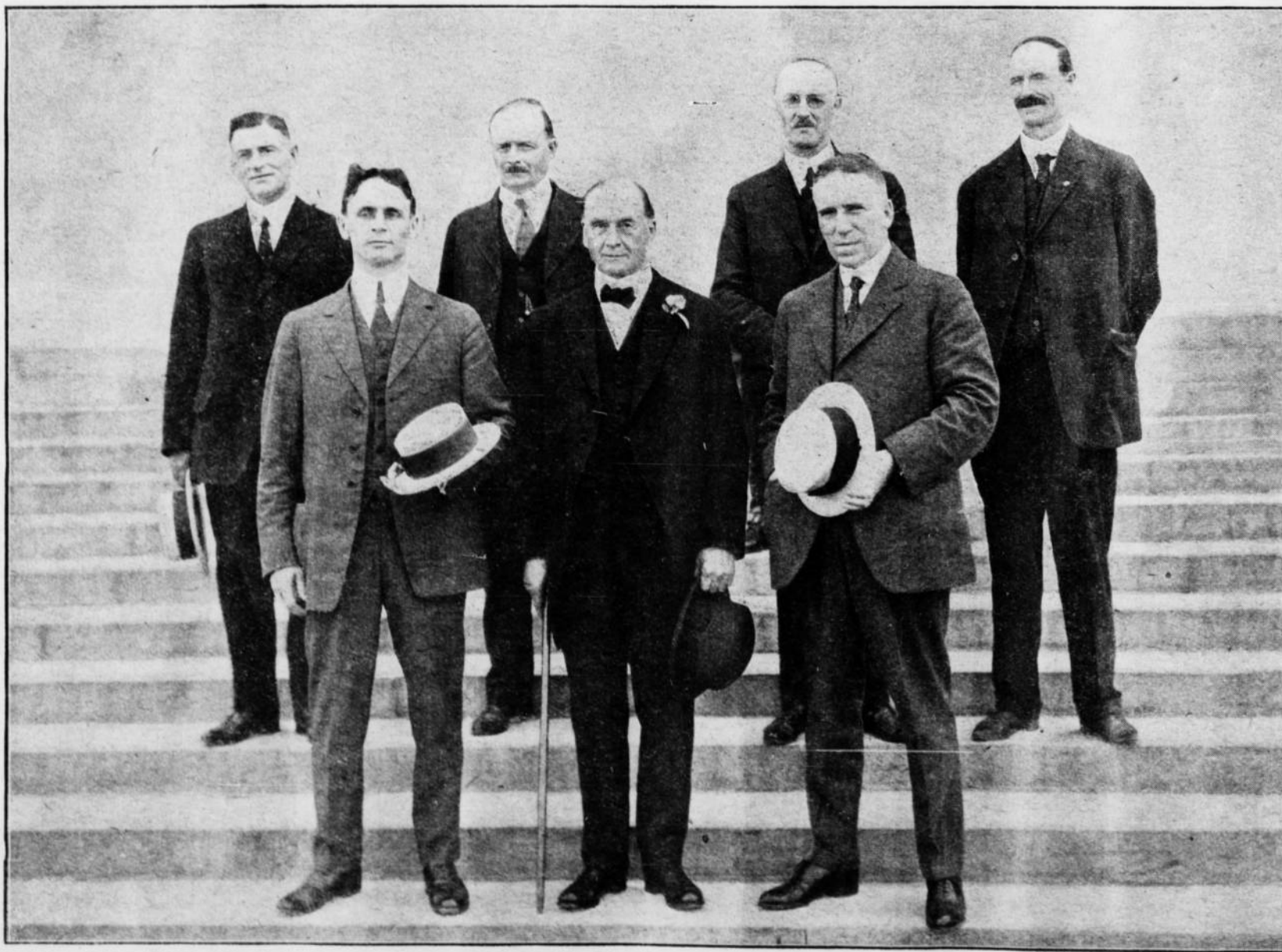
out raising the cost of production to natural industries. It cannot be done; Premier Smuts clearly recognizes that it cannot when he states that the country must be prepared to make sacrifices to attain the object in view. That can only mean that those depending upon the natural industries of the country, the miners and the farmers, must be prepared to take less for their labor that the new industries might prosper.

That is at least honest. Premier Smuts is under no delusion as to the effects of protection, only he hopes to find some way of applying protection that will give the manufacturing industries all they want without so much injuring the others that the country will suffer. It is the old plea and the way has never been found, because there is no way. Protection to protect must raise prices and reduce imports, and an exporting industry is injured both by the raising of domestic prices and the limitation of imports.

There is in South Africa today a strong demand for protection, and once that demand gains the ear and good-will of the legislature South Africa will set out on the path that all protectionist countries have traversed. It will start out with the best of intentions, only to find that it is on a toboggan slide, and that protection is more easily established than abolished.

After reviewing the result of the Manitoba election the Montreal Gazette says: "There is much in the history of the provinces to suggest, however, that Farmer failure, if it comes, will not be worse than failure in power of other parties, whose inability to appreciate the way the people generally were thinking gave the Farmers their opportunity." The premier Conservative paper of the Dominion is evidently as much disgusted with the general results of the two-party system as those whom it delights in designating as radicals.

MANITOBA'S NEW GOVERNMENT



Front row, left to right: Premier Bracken, Sir James Aikins, Hon. R. W. Craig. Back row: Hon. W. B. Clubb, Hon. Neil Cameron, Hon. F. M. Black, Hon. D. L. McLeod

A Dry Land Grass

"Why Worry With Wheat" Says This Dry Land Farmer, Whose Income is Secured by Brome Grass---

By P. M. Abel



"I WILL get a crop off that field next year whether it rains or not." How many farmers can talk like that seriously and bank on it, on a scorching July day with wheat fields all about them tip-burning, as they did the year before and the year before that? Yet that is precisely what E. C. Hallman declared, with ten years' successful farming experience in one of the driest spots in the West behind his calculation. But then Hallman wasn't speaking of grain crops. His prediction had to do only with his favorite, Brome grass.

Agricultural experts have been telling us for years that more grass is the only thing that will bring down bank interest rates and put the brake on mortgage foreclosures. The public is impressed but not converted. It is still nursing the memory of that 1915 grain crop like an ageing spinster sighing over the recollection of a youthful beau. Western farmers, grown accustomed to hand-to-mouth finances, are afraid to devote their best acres to crops which cannot be immediately converted into cash. And then there are the few failures, inevitable in the introduction of any new crops, which discourage others who would make the plunge. The story of the Hallman farm is the outstanding example of the possibilities of grass culture under the most adverse climatic conditions, and the stability, financial and otherwise, which the inclusion of such crops confers.

In 1910, Mr. Hallman prospected along the Saskatchewan boundary from the cactus pastures north of Medicine Hat to the sand dunes through which the Grand Trunk now passes, finally deciding on a location which was neither better nor worse than half the other available sites since cultivated. For the first few years he grew grain like everyone else about him. Wild hay always has been a scarce article in that country. In dry seasons it is necessary to hire a barber to go over five acres to get a decent-sized rack-load of spear grass. Hallman's Ontario upbringing gave him a different conception of hay, so in 1910 he sowed test plots of every common variety, and from observation decided that Brome was clearly superior to all others for his locality. Discarding the unsuitable varieties, he concentrated on this crop and today it is the mainstay of his farming operations. He has worked out a rotation which has never failed him in all these years that have laid Southern Alberta so low. He

has had an abundance of hay to sell in years when Albertans were hauling it from tidewater east and west. Last year he hauled 5,000 bushels of grass seed to Benton and Empress when others who had chosen to try their luck again at wheat were sadly and secretly hauling away their last pitiful loads, bound for kinder climes. Net profit? Why, bless you, his labor and power costs were less than on the average half-section wheat farm. But that is anticipating my story.

The Rotation

On his two-section farm, all of which is arable, Mr. Hallman is working into an eight-year rotation, in order: First year, summerfallow; second year, grass seeded down with a nurse crop; third year, hay; fourth year, pasture; fifth year, renovated and pastured; sixth year, Brome grass seed; seventh year, hay; eighth year, pasture.

The products which go off his farm are livestock, grass seed and hay. There is no intention of selling grain for cash. It is included in the rotation solely to provide feed and thus to make the farm self-contained. This necessitates the use of oats for a nurse crop, admittedly not so good as other grains.

Brome is a little harder to establish than Western Rye and for that reason a mixture is seeded. There is considerable rye grass in the first hay crop, which improves its quality, but the Western Rye is rapidly choked out by the aggressive Brome, and by the time the field is harvested for seed in the sixth year of the rotation, all the Western Rye is killed out.

In sowing the grass seed with a nurse crop, it is mixed with the grain in the drill at the rate of about 12 pounds of the grass mixture per acre, plus a light grain seeding. Mr. Hallman has ob-

tained very satisfactory catches by sowing grass in the fall. His practice is to use a manure spreader, choosing a windy day and sowing cross-wise to the wind. With a strong breeze, each passage of the spreader will sow a 30-foot strip. The seed lies dormant till spring and germinates in the season of most abundant moisture. If grain is sown with the seeder on the same land, the action of the seeder will bury the grass seed sufficiently deep. His observations convince him that many failures to obtain a good catch are due to covering the seed too deeply.

Renovating

The feature about this rotation which will appear most unusual to those who have had experience with Brome, is the length of time which it is left in. Brome is such a vigorous-rooted plant that after two years' occupation of the ground it becomes sod bound and the stand becomes short and thin. The time-honored custom, if the field is to be left in Brome, is to plow lightly. In his dry climate Mr. Hallman finds that this is too severe. He has devised a process of renovation, tearing up the sod with a cultivator twice in a season with a four-weeks' interval in between. As he cannot buy teeth narrow enough to suit his purpose, he has hammered out a set from broken Ford car springs. These narrow teeth are then set down as far as they can be kept in the ground. This necessitates using the strongest make of cultivator on the market to which have been added additional homemade braces. The power required is enormous. No less than 12 horses are needed to handle a nine-foot implement fitted in this way day in and day out.

By the time the cultivator has been used both ways, the unpracticed eye would judge the grass to be practically

ruined, but it comes back in the next year like a new crop. Indeed, Mr. Hallman states that a renovated crop is as good as a new crop in its best year. His first field, sowed in 1912 and renovated for the last time in 1921, has produced a stand which can hardly be matched by any of the newer fields on the farm. The main secret is to have this done during the months of June, July and August, so that the plants have a chance to recover in the early fall. Brome should go into the winter with dark green, broad leaves not less than ten inches long. The fields which are picked bare in the fall are the ones which disappoint in the following year. Animals do not relish Brome after a heavy frosts strike it. Given their liberty, they will prefer stubble fields, so the Brome grower is not bothered with visitors after stock is turned loose in the fall.

Mr. Hallman does not confine his renovation to the fifth year of the rotation. In some of the fields which have grown Brome grass continuously for a long time, he has been in the habit of renovating in some cases every other year with beneficial results. One quarter-section so treated in 1921 carried 75 head of stock with no other feed for the whole of the present summer. At the time of my inspection in mid-July, there had been practically no rainfall since the snow melted and yet there was an abundance of feed and the stock was fat. The prospect at that time in surrounding grain fields was for a virtual crop failure.

Renovating does not entail the loss of a crop for that year in any field. All fields undergoing the process are pastured lightly.

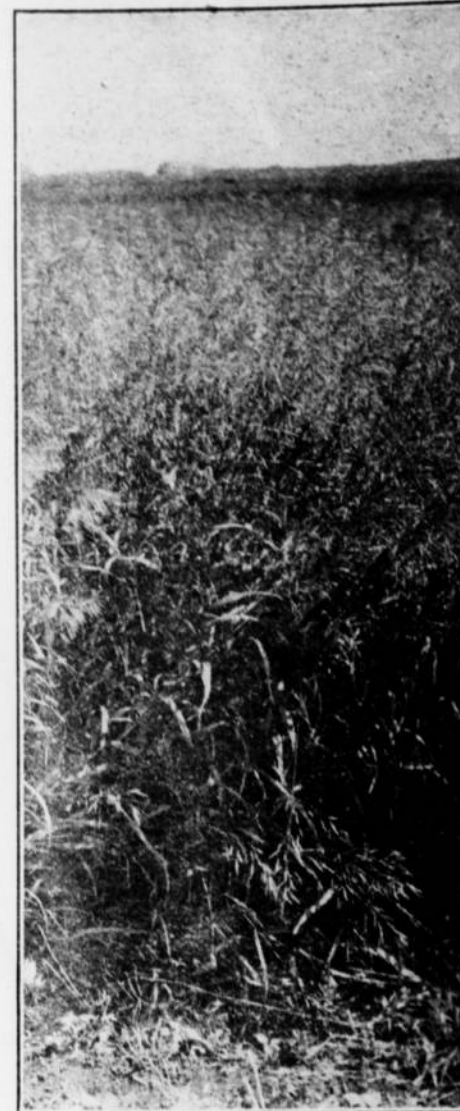
While Brome is difficult to eradicate in districts well provided with moisture, in the western half of Saskatchewan and the eastern half of Alberta this objection does not hold. Plowing and backsetting properly done will rid a field satisfactorily of Brome.

Harvesting

To save labor in haying, the Brome is cut with a binder not tied. A device has been fixed on the bundle-carrier so that a coil is collected and released by the driver just as though he were dropping sheaves. This ensures also hay free from dust. The large coils are left to cure without turning.

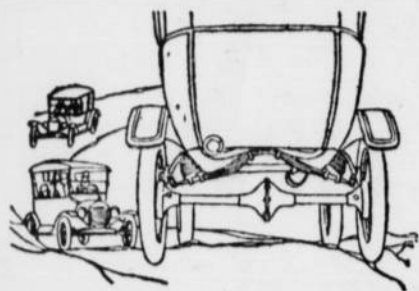
Mr. Hallman has produced as much as 65 bushels of Brome seed per acre, although

Continued on Page 14



Above: The renovator at work.

Below: This is how Mr. Hallman overcomes loss of time coming from and returning to fields in the noon hour. The 12-horse outfit is driven into this feeder; the lead horses feed and water out of the front trough; the folding wings are swung square, as in the picture, and the trough for the wheel horses (which is on rollers) is run into place. Water is run into lined troughs from a tank previously brought alongside, refilled weekly. The horses drink and eat without unhitching. Bronchos are broken on the renovator, and it is not always advisable to attempt unhitching. The whole device is mounted on skids and is drawn to new positions by being attached to the rear of the renovator.



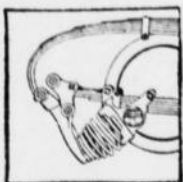
There's no red tape about our trial offer

YOU simply drive your Ford into any Hassler dealer's and he will equip it with a set of Hasslers while you wait—without a change in your car. You drive anywhere you want—for 10 days. Then if you're not everyway satisfied that you've made a genuine investment, the dealer will remove them without question and refund all your money. You risk absolutely nothing.

We make this offer because we know what Hasslers accomplish in the way of comfort and economy. We want you to know it. Over one million sets now in use, have proven beyond all question that Hasslers—besides giving you the greatest riding comfort you can obtain in your Ford—pay for themselves by saving one-third of your tire, upkeep and depreciation costs.

In the interests of economy alone, get a set of Hasslers on your Ford—any model of car or truck—at once. If buying a new car, protect it, yourself and your pocketbook by insisting that it have Hasslers at the start.

MADE IN CANADA



This is the new Hassler for Dodge Brothers' Car. It brings the same luxurious comfort and saving in operation to your Dodge that Hasslers first brought to the Ford.

"Only Hasslers Can Give Hassler Results"

Distributors:

Hassler Mid-West Sales Service, 278 Main Street, Winnipeg Man.
Putnam, Cosens & Wright, 512-12th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.
Putnam, Cosens & Wright, 418 Abbott St., Vancouver, B.C.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

HASSLER
Shock Absorbers
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
PATENTED

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Wigginton, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Manitoba's Next Contest

Article No. 2

N.B.—Under this heading during coming months practical prohibition campaign material will be furnished. It is suggested that our workers should file the articles for use when the referendum campaign opens.

A Slowly-rising Tide

The movement toward restriction and prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes has been no sudden up-rush of excited feeling. It has been the slow and gradual rising of a mighty conviction gripping increasingly larger and larger numbers of the people—and steadily and surely submerging the entrenched citadels of the trade. This has been the case not in one province or country alone but throughout the Dominion of Canada, across the United States and in some measure in the United Kingdom of England and Scotland. The conviction is that the beverage sale of intoxicants is a serious menace to general well-being, and that its absence will be in the best interest of the populace as a whole.

A Third of a Century

Thirty-five years ago there were individuals, some groups, and one or two churches, that were already gripped by this conviction. Today millions of people, scores of organizations, social, fraternal, economic and political, and practically all the churches stand committed against the traffic. Individuals have been learning its effects on the well-being of the individual and the home. Social groups have found it working against social enjoyment. Fraternities have found it is an unfraternal thing to "put the bottle" to a brother's lips. Industries have found it impairing efficiency and lessening profits. Business men have found it draining away their sources of income. Public men have found it debauching public life. The churches have found it a giant obstruction to establishing righteousness and peace and joy. Today no one actuated by the spirit of altruism and public service sees any hope for the future in the return of the traffic in intoxicants.

The progress of this conviction has been bitterly and uncompromisingly opposed. The money seekers and the devotees of self indulgence have done their utmost. No means have been spared; no scruples have been entertained in order to frustrate the advance, but it has come. And in the United States the signal victory has been attained of having the prohibition statute established—through a long and tedious process—as a constitutional amendment to the national organization itself. Prohibition is of the people, by the people, and the principle has come to stay.

Keep Flag Flying at Leross

In forwarding membership fees to the Central office for the year 1922, Arthur J. Wheeler, secretary of the Allenby G.G.A., at Leross, Sask., sends the following pithy and interesting report of the work of his local, viz.:

"Perhaps a short report of the activities of this local will interest you.

"Monthly meetings of the local are held throughout the year. During the winter we hold a series of socials and dances, the proceeds mostly being devoted to a community hall fund, inaugurated by this local some time ago.

"As we are not in a position to build at the present time, it was resolved that the fund be invested in Sask. Farm Loan Debentures which has been done.

"Since our local was formed delegates have been sent to each convention.

"We arrange a picnic each year which is generally very successful.

"As we are a rural district some distance from the railroad our membership is not very large, but before the end of the year we hope to increase it."

Progress and Discouragements

We do not always realize what great results depend upon small things. Referring to their decision to fix their annual membership fee at \$1.50, A. Hawkins, secretary of Wilkie East local, which has recently been re-organized, said that even this "seems a big figure to some just now," and adds "I have no doubt that I could get 40 members if it was \$1.00."

Re-organization was decided upon owing to a falling down in the membership of the local during 1921, due to lack of interest on the part of the members and the farmers of the district in general, as a result of which, apparently, the local simply drifted out of existence. This is a real danger, and one which faces many locals. It is not that members feel that the association is of no benefit to them, but simply that their interest is not maintained at such a pitch that they will get out and work for the association with enthusiasm and determination to make it go.

The Wilkie East local had a paid-up membership of 31 two years ago, and out of this number there must be enough left with sufficient interest to form the nucleus of a good strong local, and therefore it should not be at all difficult to bring it back to its former position.

What has been said with regard to Wilkie East might be said with equal appropriateness of many other locals in the province. It is one of the regrettable features, not only of the Farmers' Movement, but of every other human organization, that those connected with it blow hot and cold, at one time filled with enthusiasm as they realize the value of the movement to them, at another cold and indifferent as they lose their vision. But while some ground is inevitably lost, on the whole progress is made, and the world moves forward.

We hope to see a real revival, not only at Wilkie, but throughout the province, as a result of efforts being made through the constituency meetings which are now in progress, by reason of which the membership of the association will no doubt be greatly strengthened before the next annual convention takes place.

To Be or Not To Be

A rather serious point is raised by E. A. Brown, secretary of the Quancock G.G.A., Quancock, Sask., in a letter to the Central office. Writing under date of July 1, he says:

"I have to inform you that at a meeting held on June 24, 1922, it was decided to disorganize this local, so you will please score us off your books.

"I would like to point out that the party who moved the motion is not in good standing, as his dues have not been paid since 1921. I tried to side track him, but they hold they are Grain Growers until they have been put out at a regular meeting of the local. I think had only members who paid up to last year been allowed to vote it would have been different."

In acknowledging this communication the Central office replied as follows:

"We do not see any need for any action of this sort, particularly in view of the fact that you had 17 paid-up members in 1921, and would most likely have had at least that number before the end of the year. We take it from what you say that the desire to disorganize was only on the part of those who had failed to keep up their financial obligations during the past year. We do not see how these people could be so unbusinesslike as to think that an association can be maintained by a group of locals or members who will not pay their annual fees.

"Now we do not like to lose your local, and do not feel like striking its name from our list at present. We

Continued on Page 16

ITCHY ECZEMA ON HEAD AND FACE

In Pimples. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"For about twenty years I suffered with eczema on my head and face. At first it broke out in pimples and after a while became red and scaly. The itching and burning were so severe that I scratched and irritated the affected parts, and at night I could not sleep because of the irritation.

"I tried different ointments but nothing helped. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and four boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Mason Davis, 13 Dresser St., Southbridge, Mass., May 12, 1921.

Improve your skin by daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Lyman, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: **Weyburn, Sask.**

Twenty-five Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm. In spare time make wells for your neighbors. It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double that in dry years. No risk—no experience needed. **Outfits for Getting Water Anywhere** Earth augers, rock drills and combined machines. Engine or horse power. Write for easy terms and free catalog. **LISLE MFG. COMPANY** Box 160 CLARINDA, IOWA Quick shipment from Saskatoon stock

CHIEFTAIN Tecktonius SILO

For best silo value, buy the CHIEFTAIN Tecktonius, the silo that lasts a lifetime and keeps the ensilage in perfect condition. Consider these exclusive features:

CLEAR FIR STAVES
HINGED REDWOOD DOORS
IRON LADDER
SELF-ADJUSTING HOOPS
CYCLONE-PROOF ANCHORAGE
Immediate Delivery.

For Full Information and Low Prices
WRITE OR WIRE TODAY

NORTH AMERICAN LUMBER & SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

710 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author.

H. CLAY GLOVER CO. Inc.
129 West 24th Street, New York



Cattle Labels

No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.

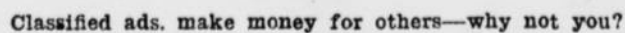
MANITOBA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS
421 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

*Farm Bureau Federation Comes to Rescue of Grain Marketing Enterprise
Fostered Two Years Ago—Plans to Handle 1922 Crop Definitely
Failed—Drastic Changes in Personnel—Plans to Save
Program of Co-operative Marketing*

"It is stipulated that the resignation or withdrawal of any officer or director of U.S. Grain Growers, Inc., or any of

"C. H. Gustafson,
"Frank M. Myers,
"James K. Mason."

STREET NO. OR RURAL _____
POST OFFICE _____ PROVINCE _____



SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY

MANITOBA Agricultural College

Winter Courses Open in October

Courses in Stock Judging, Field Crops, Farm Accounting, Engineering, Dairying, Poultry, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Mathematics, English, Sewing, Cooking, Home Nursing, Art.

One-year Courses
Two-year Courses, and
Five-year Degree Courses in
both Agriculture and Home
Economics

Resident accommodation limited to
four hundred

Splendid recreational facilities: Football, basketball, hockey, skating, curling, swimming, gymnasium work with efficient physical director in charge.

Calendar giving full particulars of Courses sent on application.

G. A. SPROULE, Registrar

Why Don't You Train For Business?

WE will need 1,000 girls and young men this year. We had more than 350 calls for office help between March 1st and August 1st. The demand is increasing. Business is improving, and will be booming before you complete your course, if you start now. Success graduates are preferred everywhere. Write for free prospectus.



Positively no connection with Success Colleges in Other Cities.

Moose Jaw College

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

A RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR
BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

Lower School (Grade 4 and up).
Upper School (all High School grades).
Modern buildings, efficient staff, careful supervision, healthful surroundings, organized athletics.

Fees: \$500 for Board and Tuition
for the full year

SPECIAL FARMERS' COURSE

Students prepared for Business,
University and Teaching.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 12
Send for Year Book

Rev. Angus A. Graham, M.A., D.D., Princ.

St. Alban's College

Prince Albert, Sask.

BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Preparation for University, Departmental and Toronto Conservatory of Music Examinations. Excellent results. Fully qualified staff. Gymnasium, Tennis Court, Basketball Court, Rink.

Apply for Prospectus
THE PRINCIPAL

Sacred Heart Academy Regina, Sask.

Boarding School for Girls
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE

Public School Grades.
High School, Grades IX-XII.
Special Courses for Boys and Girls.

CALGARY
ALBERTA

Day and Resident Students.
Dr. George W. Kerby, B.A., Princ.
Write for Calendar and Information.

FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 12

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

WHITBY, ONT.

COURSES: — Academic, — Public
School to second year University; Music
— Piano, Singing, Violin; Domestic
Science, Commercial, Art, Elocution,
Civics.

Established nearly fifty years; ideal city—country
school, 28 miles from Toronto; 100 acre property;
gymnasium, swimming pool, etc.; all outdoor
sports.

For calendar and booklet apply to, Rev. F. L. Farewell, B.A., Principal.

A School of Ideals and an Ideal School

RE-OPENS
Sept. 12, 1922
Golden Jubilee Year
1924

Doubling the Value

Do you know that the Sun Life of Canada issues policies containing a Double Indemnity clause? With this protection, if death occurs through an accident, the Company will pay **double the face value** of the policy.

The additional cost is trifling. Any Sun Life representative will be glad to explain it to you.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL



Left—A wagon-load of young New-Canadians in Saskatchewan off to a school sports day.
Right—A good line-up for boys' race on sports day at Last Lake school.

Hafford School Sports

By Robert England

"This is the land where hate should die,
Though dear to me my faith and shrine,
I serve my country when I
Respect the creeds that are not mine."

THAT was the inner meaning of the education day held at Hafford, Saskatchewan, on June 23 last. Hafford is the centre of a large Ukrainian settlement, and for the second year the people of the community gathered together to give the children a good time and to remember that though Canada to some extent cannot be quite the land of the fathers, it may become the land of their sons.

The scheme for a sports day at Hafford was first worked out by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, director of education among New Canadians in Saskatchewan, and he had the expert and willing help of Inspector Drimmie, of Radisson.

The teachers formed themselves into a committee responsible for the general arrangements. A sub-committee of farmers (headed by a canny Scotsman accustomed to organization—Donald Taylor) took charge of the sports. On this particular committee there were representatives of about ten nationalities, yet they loyally co-operated in the work of preparing the ground, starting, judging, etc.

About fifteen hundred children drawn from about 30 schools attended. The parade of these schools was a treat. Each school, proud of its record, bubbling over with esprit-de-corps and well led by competent teachers, marched splendidly.

Anyone infected with the virus of suspicion of the motives and aspirations of our non-English settlers would have found in that parade an anti-toxin.

Each school had its banner with a motto, its yell, and its distinctive colors. Scouts, guides, and various school clubs were represented. There was every indication that the teachers in these schools were obeying Rousseau's dictum, "Let us live with the children." They were obviously engaging in intra-school boys' and girls' organizations looking towards the health—moral and mental—of their pupils.

Interesting Mixture of Nationalities

Each child in the procession carried a small Union Jack, and what with the smart-looking uniforms of the scouts, guides and cubs, the parade was undoubtedly as fine a thing as one could see in an English-speaking district. The crowd was an interesting mixture of various nationalities — English, French, German, Ukrainian, Polish, Russian, Belgian etc.—all Canadian.

The sports were well planned and were a satisfactory indication of the direction of the social stirrings of the people around Hafford. Baseball, football, jumping and running, will not only promote better physical conditions but they will develop that characteristic British sense of fair play—the Anglo-Saxon spirit of sportsmanship.

The literary events taken in the morning and comprising singing, elocution, etc., were very successful, and the demonstrations of vocal and histrionic ability on the platform in the evening would have done credit to some of our city schools.

It was a great day for the cause of education. A new spirit is abroad.

The presence of the scouts—with all that the scout program means for Canada—was a fine augury for the future, just as important and significant a feature of the day's proceedings as the airplane that circled overhead.

Both phenomena were to some extent out of the ken of the older people, but both are significant for the future of the world. The one—the fruit of science, and in itself the germ of greater things, the other—the fruit of democracy and the seed of a finer nobler brotherhood than the world has known.

Science is obliged to trust society with powerful weapons. The war proved that mankind could get badly muddled in the conception of the purposes for which those weapons were to be used. Can our democracy keep pace with our discoveries in science? Can we forge a chain that will bind men so closely together that science will not prove the undoing of civilization? Can we teach men to love one another? The scout law may yet mean much to the cause of peace throughout the world.

The financial side of a day of this kind is perhaps the least important feature, but when one mentions that the gate receipts were nearly \$150—in spite of the fact that the charge was practically a voluntary nominal one—it is not difficult to see that such a day becomes a very feasible community enterprise in any type of community—English or non-English.

Scout Camp an Outgrowth

I note the financial side of the sports day, because it has a direct bearing on another important event that succeeded the sports day. The sports committee agreed to donate part of their surplus to meet the freight charges on the shipping of tents for a Boy Scout and Girl Guide Camp. The camp was held at a lake near Hafford—re-christened Scouting Lake—from June 30 until July 3. It proved to be a great success. It was probably the first Ruthenian boy scout and girl guide camp in Saskatchewan—indeed in the world.

The camp was unique in many respects. Whilst a majority of the children were of Ukrainian parentage, a few were English, German, French, Jewish, etc., and yet all lived happily together with their teachers. The camp was run without funds apart from the amount paid for freight on tents, which, by the way, did not arrive in time for the camp. The boys made shelters from lumber and tarpaper, and with two tents for the girls, over sixty children were accommodated.

The camp had the honor of having as visitors, Dr. G. M. Weir, principal of the Normal School, Saskatoon, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, director of education among New Canadians; Mr. Selby, provincial executive boy scout commissioner, and Inspector McCulloch, of Watrous.

Can anyone estimate the influence of a camp-fire, where Dr. Weir told the story of Abraham Lincoln?

The gleam of the fire-light, the stars peeping through, the eager faces, the sincerity of the story-teller, the magic of the waning evening light in the

Continued on Page 16

Wheat Board Legislation

Continued from Page 4

Commission of the Department of Agriculture, or the sale of seed wheat to such commission or otherwise, or the retention or distribution in various parts of Canada of such wheat as may be necessary for seed in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

19. This Act shall come into operation as soon as two or more of the provinces shall have enacted such legislation as the governor in council may consider necessary or adequate to enable the Board to have or enjoy such of the powers, rights and privileges which were possessed by the Canadian Wheat Board as constituted by the orders-in-council of 31st July, 1919, and 18th August, 1919, as the governor in council considers the Board should possess in order to make its operations comprehensive and effective for the purposes intended.

20. The Board shall have power by regulation approved by the lieutenant governor in council of any province which has enacted such legislation as in the last preceding section described, and also approved by the governor general in council to prohibit or to impose such conditions or restrictions as may be deemed advisable upon the export of wheat from that province except by or under the authority and direction of the Board.

The Saskatchewan Act

Whereas, by an Act of the parliament of Canada, entitled The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922, provision has been made for the appointment by the governor in council of a board to be known as the Canadian Wheat Board, and certain powers have been conferred upon such board; and,

Whereas, by the said Act it is provided that the Board shall have capacity to receive, have, enjoy and exercise such further powers or rights as may be conferred upon it by the legislature of any province with relation to any matter connected with the purchase, acquisition, sale or marketing of wheat and within the legislative authority of the province; and,

Whereas, it is expedient to confer upon the said board further powers and rights with relation to such matters:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of Saskatchewan, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as The Canadian Wheat Board (Additional Powers, Saskatchewan) Act, 1922.

Power of Inquiry

2. The Canadian Wheat Board shall have power to make such inquiries and investigations as it deems necessary to ascertain what supplies of wheat are or may be available from time to time in Saskatchewan, the situation and ownership of the same, and the transportation and elevator facilities available in connection therewith. For the purpose of any inquiry or investigation held by the Board, the Board and the several members thereof shall have all the powers which may be conferred by the lieutenant governor in council upon a commissioner acting under The Public Inquiries Act.

3. Every person shall truthfully and promptly answer any inquiry made by the Board or by any person duly authorized on its behalf upon any matter within its powers or duties, whether such inquiry is made verbally, in writing, by telegraph or in any other manner.

Various Powers

4. The board shall have power:

(a) To take possession of and sell and deliver to purchasers wheat stored in any elevator or warehouse or elsewhere in Saskatchewan, and to deal with the same as to payment of advances and otherwise in the same way as if it had been otherwise delivered to the Board, and to move grain into and out of and through any elevator or other place of storage;

(b) To control, by license or otherwise, the buying and selling of wheat in Saskatchewan, and to issue licenses in such form as the Board may decide, and to cancel at any time any license issued by the Board;



Since 1882 NATIONAL Light Oil

Instead of Ordinary Coal Oil or Kerosene

You wouldn't plant weeds with grain if you could help it.

You get the best seed you can find.

Buy kerosene (coal oil) the same way. Get the best.

Get National Light Oil.

National Light Oil, like all other En-ar-co products, is Scientifically Refined. It is all oil. Nothing but the genuine kerosene.

National Light Oil gives a clear flame. It burns slowly and cleanly, and generates the most power without char or smoke, fumes or odors.

National Light Oil to real thrifty Canadians, is like No. 1 Hard—it's at the top in purity.

In Tractors, National Light Oil develops phenomenal power. It's an economical fuel that assures a smooth running engine.

In Incubators, Stoves, Lamps and Lighting Plants it also goes farther and gives less trouble.

Be sure you get National Light Oil. Write one of our nearest branches for prices in barrels or drums.

CANADIAN OIL COMPANIES LIMITED

Refineries: PETROLIA

Head Offices: Toronto

Branches:

Toronto London Montreal Quebec St. John Halifax Winnipeg
Regina Saskatoon Edmonton Calgary

*Canada's Largest and Oldest Independent
Refiners of Gasoline and Lubricants.*

En-ar-co Motor Oils White Rose Gasoline En-ar-co Gear Compound Black Beauty Axle Grease

(c) To require each applicant for a license to give a bond in such form and in such amount as may be satisfactory to the Board;

(d) To provide, subject to the exceptions set forth in The Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922, that no person, firm or corporation other than the Board shall buy wheat, operate any elevator or warehouse where wheat is received, or handle wheat on commission or otherwise, in Saskatchewan, unless licensed by the Board;

(e) To require that any wheat sold or purchased in Saskatchewan shall be delivered to the Board or its order in accordance with such regulations as the Board may from time to time make;

(f) To contract with persons delivering wheat to or to the order of the Board, to make payment for the same in accordance with the regulations of the board, and to enter into such guaranty or guaranties as may be necessary or deemed advisable by the Board so as to enable the producer to receive by way of advance or cash payment, for wheat delivered, such sum or sums as may be directed to be paid by the Board;

(g) To require every licensee of the Board to whom delivery of wheat is

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA

Government of Alberta

To the Farmers of Alberta---

The above Service respectfully requests that you make your requirements known for Harvest Workers as soon as possible.

The Service has offices at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller.

SERVICE FREE

J. W. MITCHELL, Director

made to pay the producer by way of advance or cash payment, such sum or sums as may be directed by the Board;

(h) To order any person holding wheat stored in any elevator or warehouse or elsewhere in Saskatchewan to sell and dispose of the same to the Board or any licensee of the Board or any purchaser named by the Board, on such terms as the Board may direct, and any such order of the Board shall pass to the purchaser the title in wheat mentioned in any such order;

(i) To enter into contracts or agreements of any kind and with any person, with respect to the purchase, sale, handling, storage, transportation and (or) insurance of wheat;

(j) To determine what constitutes delivery to or possession by the Board;

(k) To permit persons owning or operating mills in Saskatchewan to grist the wheat of farmers and others to such amount for any one individual and upon

such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable, to issue licenses to millers for this purpose and to require bonds from applicants for licenses in such form and in such sums as may be satisfactory to the board, and to limit the amount of wheat which any farmer or owner may have gristed;

(1) To regulate and control the sale, purchase and distribution of registered seed wheat in Saskatchewan, or to except such wheat from the operation of any order or regulation made by the Board under this Act.

5. The lieutenant governor in council may from time to time confer upon the Board such additional powers as may be deemed advisable to enable it to carry out the purposes for which it has been established.

Regulations

6. The Board may, with the approval of the lieutenant governor in council,

make such regulations as it deems necessary for the purpose of fully and effectively carrying out the objects and provisions of this Act; and subject to such approval may create offences and provide penalties in respect of violations of any provision of this Act or of any order or regulation made by the Board under its authority.

7. The lieutenant governor in council may approve regulations made by the Board under the authority of section 20 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922.

Payments and Guarantees

8. For wheat grown in Saskatchewan the Board may make payment, by way of advance or otherwise, by authorization to a chartered bank or to chartered banks, to pay under such conditions and on production of such vouchers as the Board may by regulation provide, and the lieutenant governor in council may

guarantee repayment of any moneys so paid by a bank or banks with interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

Duration of Powers

9. The powers conferred upon the Board by this Act or any order-in-council made thereunder shall not be exercised or exercisable after the 15th day of August, 1923, except for the purposes of sale, realization of assets, collections, payments, distribution of proceeds and generally for the winding up of the affairs and business of the Board;

Provided, however, that in case the governor in council extends the operation of the Canadian Wheat Board Act, 1922, as provided by section 17 of the said Act, the lieutenant governor in council may continue the powers conferred upon the Board by or under the authority of this Act for one year from the date first mentioned in this section.

No Action Without Leave

10. No action or other legal proceeding shall be brought or taken against the Board or any member or officer or servant thereof in respect of anything done or omitted, or proposed to be done or omitted, in compliance or assumed compliance with any provision of this Act or of any order-in-council or order or regulation of the Board made or purporting to be made under its authority, without the leave of the attorney-general to bring such action or take such proceeding having been first obtained.

11. This Act shall be construed as being intended to confer upon the Board such powers and rights only as may be conferred by the legislature of Saskatchewan.

The Bracken Government

Manitoba's new government was sworn into office by the lieutenant-governor on Tuesday, August 8. Some hundreds of citizens assembled at the parliament buildings to witness the ceremony, and the new ministers were shown to their respective offices by the retiring ministers.

The new ministers are:

Hon. John Bracken, premier and minister of education.

Hon. R. W. Craig, attorney-general.

Hon. W. R. Clubb, minister of public works.

Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer and minister of telephones.

Hon. Neil Cameron, minister of agriculture and immigration.

Hon. D. L. McLeod, provincial secretary and minister of public health.

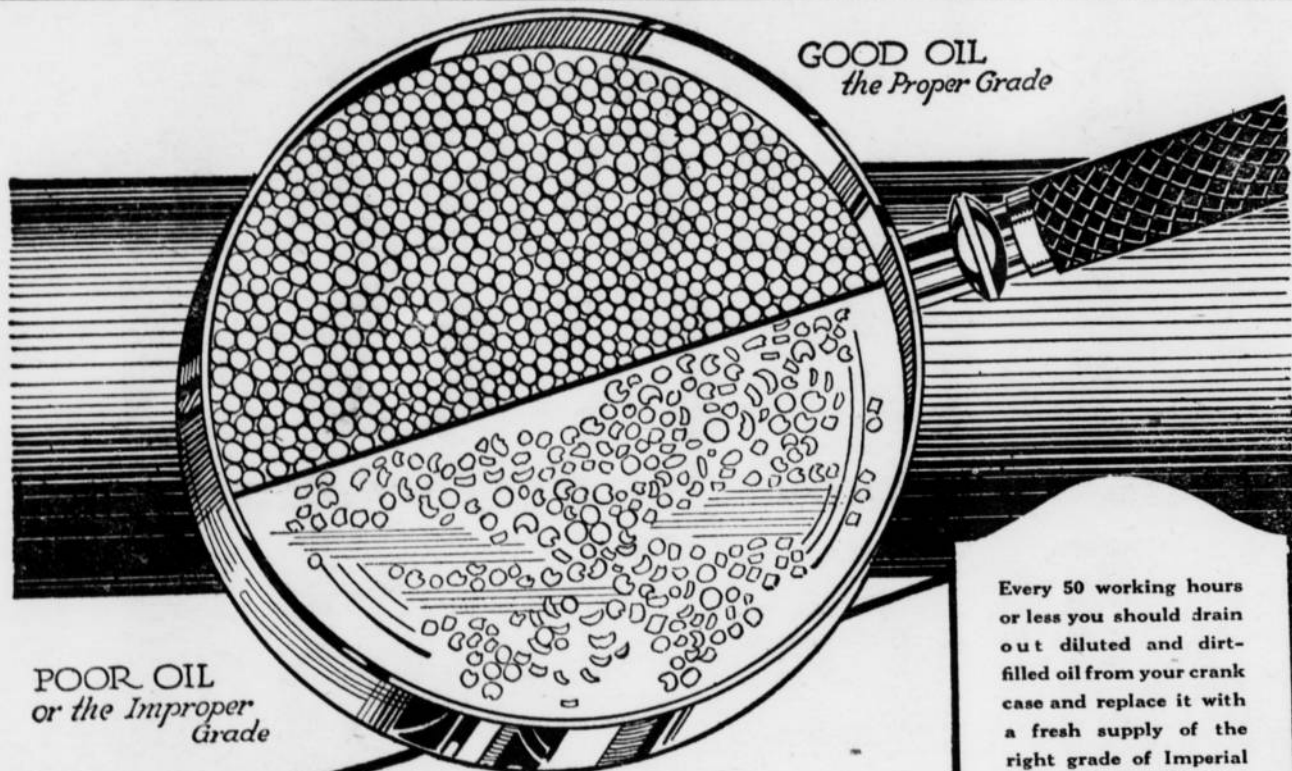
The new speaker will probably be P. A. Talbot. W. G. Campbell is reported as secretary of the United-Farmer group in the House.

Sir James Aikins, lieutenant-governor, in a felicitous address to the new ministers expressed his faith in them and the belief that they would well and ably administer their respective offices. After the ceremony Premier Bracken issued the following statement:

"In assuming the duties of premier of Manitoba, I do so with a full realization of the responsibilities of the position I have been called upon to fill. My earnest desire, and one which is fully shared by all my colleagues, is to administer the affairs of the province in the interests of all the people with businesslike efficiency and economy. It is our purpose to make the well-being of the whole people our constant objective. To that end we ask the support of all citizens irrespective of class, race, creed or political affiliation.

I do not care to say more at this time, except to express our appreciation of the many messages of goodwill that have come to us, not alone from our friends and supporters, but from many of those who were not with our group in the election, and from some who will sit opposite us in the legislature. The latter is surely a good augury, and suggests that there is a desire on the part of most of the members to work together for the common good.

"It is futile to say anything about what we are going to do. We shall be judged, not by what we say we are going to do, but by what we actually do. In the meantime the U.F.M. and Progressive platforms, with which most citizens are more or less familiar, will be the chart by which we shall be guided."



Every 50 working hours or less you should drain out diluted and dirt-filled oil from your crank case and replace it with a fresh supply of the right grade of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils. You will find Imperial Flushing Oil, the ideal agent for crank case cleaning.

Their Difference

The right grade of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils distributes itself uniformly over every wearing surface of your tractor. Metal contact and friction are prevented by thousands of tiny ball bearings of oil which resist the action of extreme heat and pressure.

No amount of poor oil can ever accomplish similar results. Even good oil of the improper grade falls short of the mark.

You will always obtain the best results from your tractor at the lowest operating cost if you use the grade of Imperial Polarine Motor Oils which is recommended. The Imperial Oil man—an expert on lubrication—will gladly advise you.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Canadian Company Canadian Capital
Canadian Workmen

IMPERIAL POLARINE SPECIAL HEAVY OIL (Special Heavy Body)

A dark amber-colored, heavy-bodied oil specially suitable for lubrication of tractor engines. It maintains compression and power under extreme heat.



IMPERIAL POLARINE EXTRA HEAVY OIL (Extra Heavy Body)

A dark amber-colored oil for both air and water cooled engines where an extra heavy-bodied oil is required. It holds up compression under extreme heat. Especially suitable for tractor engines.

Made in five grades for the proper lubrication of all makes of Automobiles, Trucks and Tractors.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Co-operation Necessary

The Editor.—We have heard a good deal of late about economic and stable government and now, I think, we are just getting in a position as an organization to accomplish some of the things that need the most careful attention of our representatives just elected to the provincial House; but we cannot and must not stop here, this is only the beginning of things. Our members will require all the solid backing and support that each and all of us can give them if we would have them make a success and measure up to our expectations. I would suggest that it is up to every local in our organization, and every member individually, to use our very best efforts to consider and help work out those principles for an economic and stable government. It is our government and we can have it whatever we choose to make it. This can only be successfully done by co-operative effort if we would make this a better province and a better country to live in. We have a wonderful country, overflowing with natural wealth, if we will only use it and help develop it to its capacity. Just imagine this beautiful Canada of ours all lit by electricity from coast to coast, our farm homes and barns made to look more attractive to us and our children, and compare more favorable with the city homes, and most of our work done by motive power, our wives and daughters saved the drudgery of bygone days of work from daylight to dark, and in the shorter days a good many hours by the light of lamps. All this can be done, but only by a co-operative economic effort, then we may enjoy the pleasures, or some at least, that will be ours in the making and help solve that problem so much talked of—back to the land. We do not so much want to study getting back to the land as we do of making conditions so attractive as to stay on the land, and farming being the basic industry of this country it should be made just as attractive and remunerative as the city job, and it can be done if we only give our representatives the solid and co-operative backing they require. But we must put in one united effort; it is our privilege, and let us one and all do our share to help ourselves and our neighbors to lessen the burden we have to shoulder and replace drudgery with pleasure, because after all work can be made a pleasure. Now I ask, what right have we to take the benefits that a few of our old-timers worked so hard for without doing our share to maintain them, such as getting the loading platforms, amending the rules of the car order book, co-operative shipping of livestock and wool, cheaper twine and implements, better prices and less dockage for our farm products, correct test of butter-fat for our cream shipments at our own co-operative dairy with a share of the profits also, and last but not least, lower freight rates on our wheat. This has been done by insistent co-operative demand and can only be maintained by a united effort, and again let me emphasize the fact that to improve conditions for ourselves, we must put in a strong, united effort to help our members accomplish the good work they wish to do. Unity is strength.—John Horton, Katrine, Man.

Grain Enquiry

The Editor.—Having read with interest the articles appearing from time to time in the newspapers and periodicals discussing the various phases of the grain trade as it exists, and having been out of sympathy with the Grain Enquiry Commission appointed by the late government, and which was restrained by injunction proceedings, I am still at a loss to know why the Commission of Enquiry for which the money was voted (\$50,000) by the present government, has never been appointed.

It was the general understanding in the West that if the prejudiced commission of the late government was restrained that at the earliest opportunity the next government would appoint an unprejudiced commission to fully investigate all phases of the grain trade and grain marketing, and that Mr. Crerar would assist such an enquiry in every way possible in its efforts.

The present government votes the estimates and what a number of the farmers of the West are wondering is by what authority Mr. Crerar and the other western Progressives allow this enquiry commission to die a natural death, with a vague idea in the public mind that the West does not want such an investigation, and therefore the expenditure is unnecessary. The members of parliament must have thought this a necessary expenditure when they voted for the estimate. Will someone inform me what interests were brought to bear to cause this change of mind. \$50,000 was voted this last spring for a definite purpose, and then some interests apparently cause all these members of parliament to come to a unanimous conclusion that they voted this expenditure in an unnecessary cause?

Are our members of parliament representing their own agricultural constituencies or are they the willing servants of the party caucus, which to my mind has

been calmly and erroneously informed that the farmers do not want the grain trade investigated? I will submit that it is apparent that there are and have been interests in the grain trade who do not want such an investigation, but it assuredly is not the man who grows the grain.—Farmer Progressive, Willmar, Sask.

Capitalism

The Editor.—Being very much interested in the open forum, and having noticed two articles by S. Stevenson, of Craigmyle, Alta., in criticism of Mr. Wood, I must attempt a feeble reply, though I cannot hope of even denting such a heavyweight, and hope no one faints at my first attempt.

Being so explicit and positive as he has been it is strange he can crowd so many facts in such a small place. I cannot, and so will with your permission exhaust my 500 words in each of his criticisms.

His first criticism is that the capitalistic system has survived and has already proven its worth over Soviet Russia. Perhaps

Mr. Stevenson could enlighten us somewhat on what he means by that? I suppose it will be said they are starving there. Quite true and to the disgrace of our so-called civilization. But put any nation in the place of Russia and blockade that country and send armies against them, I think it would make one shudder to see the results.

It is said Russia maintained an army of twelve million to keep her borders and suppress insurrection of various factions, financed by allied money and equipped with Lee Enfield and Springfield rifles; and look at the defense they put up. Compare it with her former defense under a 16th century Czar, backed up by an inquisition and honeycombed with graft and fraud, and all for an idea. Can you beat it? Individuals have suffered such as Galileo for their convictions and ideals, but never before have nations, and how afraid we were lest their propaganda would spread—you remember all that? Why? If it is such nonsense it would in the light of true reason die a natural death. But you cannot hold anything static in a dynamic world no more than you can command the planets to stand still, so the old world goes merrily on as Mr. Wood puts it, a "cruel experiment," but what is it if it is not a huge laboratory. Ask Mr. Edison how many miserable failures and disappointments he has met with in perfecting and giving the world the perfect instrument called the gramophone.

Democracy is an experiment while good enough is autocracy, and always static, but Europe is marching on and in a very short time the profit system will disappear over

there. It has got to, if what we call white civilization is to be saved.

Capitalism—The U.S.A. is perhaps the beau ideal. They boast all the wealth and practically the economic subjection of the world, and let's look at their last census. Two million girls under sixteen years of age working for wages. Think of it, while over 3,200,000 able bodied, but hungry men look for work. Child labor is a child of your profit system.

Two million little children working for wages or a mere existence, while their masters' wives send their poodles and Pomeranians for an airing in a limousine. And we spend millions annually fighting the "white plague" an economic disease, caused by under nourishment and lack of hygienic surroundings.

The writers for Mammon Disloyal to humanity and traitors to their class.

They curse the great altruists and stone them as they pass;

Too slaved to thrill to liberty, too lost for truth to lure;

To them no soul is sacred, and to them no heart is pure.

They earn the wage of helotry, they sell themselves for crusts,

They fight for Mammon's garbage, and they pander to his lusts.

Yea, cleaner than these wretches who kill freedom for their bread,

The ghouls that rob the tombs to sell the bodies of the dead.—C. Ami.

V. J. Chisholm, Woodrow.

The Genuine FAIRBANKS SCALE

(MADE IN CANADA)

Quantity production enables you to buy a genuine Fairbanks Portable Platform Scale at these low prices.

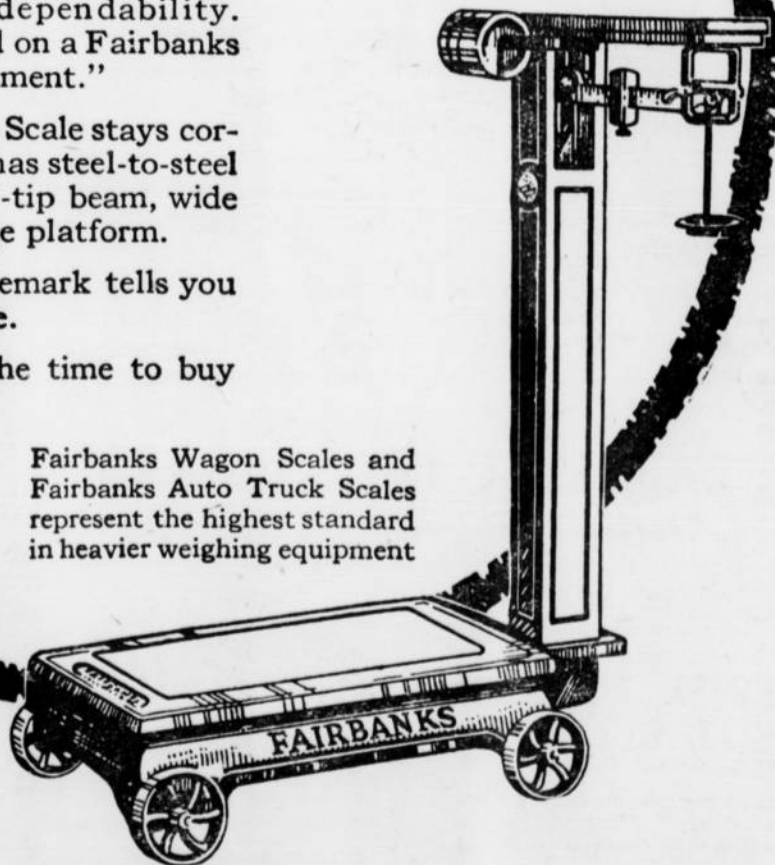
Fairbanks Scales are known the world over for their unfailing accuracy and dependability. "If it's weighed on a Fairbanks there is no argument."

This Fairbanks Scale stays correct because it has steel-to-steel bearings, arrow-tip beam, wide wheels and large platform.

The world trademark tells you it is the genuine.

Right now is the time to buy one.

Fairbanks Wagon Scales and Fairbanks Auto Truck Scales represent the highest standard in heavier weighing equipment



500 lb. Capacity

\$23.50

1000 lbs. \$27.50

F.O.B. Montreal

Plus Inspection and Sales Tax

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

St. John Quebec Montreal Ottawa Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Vancouver Victoria 9A

Late or Early Seeding

Throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan this year there is a general and emphatic condemnation of early seeding. Over a large area May and early June was a period of excessive drought. The early sown crops were beginning to suffer before the rains came. Some of them showed considerable tip burn, and with the most favorable growing season in July and August will not make a good crop. The late seeding on the other hand did not develop much foliage and was able to withstand the dry period. When the rain came, this portion of the crop grew rapidly, and in many instances will develop a greater weight of grain than the early sown crops on better prepared land. Indeed in some instances late sown spring plowing will produce more abundantly than early sown summerfallow.

An experience like this tends to upset established practices. Some people are going to read into this a verdict against the careful conservation of moisture by the summerfallowing system. It will encourage a certain amount of seeding on land poorly prepared and at a later date than is safe under normal conditions, all of which might be safe if we were to have continuous repetitions of seasons with the peculiarities of this past one. But the mathematical probability is the return to the normal. What is normal in regard to monthly distribution of summer rainfall? If the total rainfall

from April 1 to August 31 be considered as 100 the following table taken from 20 years records will give an accurate idea of how much can be expected at different stages of the growing period.

Seasonal Rainfall Expressed in Per Cent.

	Calgary	Edmonton	Medicine Hat	Prince Albert	Regina
April	5.3	7.4	7.3	8.4	7.1
May	22.1	16.5	21.5	15.6	19.3
June	27.0	28.8	31.0	26.8	31.1
July	23.9	28.3	21.9	24.8	24.3
August	21.7	19.0	18.3	24.4	18.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In normal years nearly one-third of the season's rainfall would have been received during a period in which there were not enough showers to lay the dust. It would seem the part of wisdom not to be too ready to change fixed customs as a result of one or two unusual years' experience.

Keeping Rye Varieties Pure

All of the common grains with the exception of rye are self-fertilizing, hence there is no trouble in keeping varieties pure. With rye, however, increasing continually in popularity as it

is, the matter of keeping varieties pure is a real problem. Rye is fertilized by wind-borne pollen, which may be carried several hundred yards. A field of, say, Prolific rye, sown to windward and close to a field of some other variety will preserve its characteristics only for that year of seeding. The seed will be cross-bred and worthless from the standpoint of reproducing the characteristics of Prolific. Sown a half-mile from other varieties the danger of crossing is practically eliminated. The grower of seed must keep one variety only and sow it in a location which will ensure freedom of contamination by neighbor's crops.

A Barley That Drops Its Awns

Undoubtedly much more barley would be grown in Canada were it not for the discomfort of handling the crop on account of the awns or beards attached to the kernels in the ripened grain. Apart from this aspect of the matter, these barbed awns injure the straw for feeding purposes. Horses fed barley straw in their rations are apt to get an accumulation of awns between the jaw and the cheek, causing sores. A barley beard entering the eye of either man or animal may have serious consequences. In Prince Edward Island a variety of barley has been produced that drops nearly all of its awns before harvesting time and thus overcomes these disadvantages. This variety, which is known

as Charlottetown No. 80, originated at the Charlottetown Experimental Station, and was obtained by selection from a locally grown barley known as Old Island Two-row. In comparison with other sorts it is a good producer, averaging about eight bushels more per acre than the average of the eight next best sorts tested at the station during the past nine years. According to J. A. Clark, the superintendent, this barley has practically replaced all other sorts locally, and is credited with having added 25,000 bushels per annum to the barley output of that little province.

A Dry Land Grass

Continued from Page 7

yields vary anywhere from that figure to five bushels (14 pounds per bushel). The seed crop is tied in sheaves and stacked, awaiting custom threshing with the regular grain separator.

Two features commend themselves in this rotation, the light demands on labor, and the minimum amount of fencing for a maximum acreage of pasture. There is only one quarter-section of seeding to do each year, one quarter section of summerfallowing, renovation, a haying season spread over a long period, and one half-section of cutting crop to be threshed. The normal complement of help is one hired man for the year round and one extra in harvest. During the last war years when Mr. Hallman was growing no grain and doing no summerfallow, that is growing Brome exclusively, he got along for months every summer with no help at all, a feat which would have been absolutely impossible on a grain farm with the same cash turnover.

There are other benefits which can only be mentioned. Russian thistle, the bane of the south country, is held in absolute check by Brome. The weed question is one of the smallest worries of the farmer who includes grass in his

7TH YEAR HAY	8TH YEAR PASTURE
3RD YEAR HAY	4TH YEAR PASTURE
6TH YEAR BROME SEED	5TH YEAR RENOVATION
2ND YEAR GRAIN	1ST YEAR SUMMERFALLOW

rotation. Soil drifting, which has broken the heart of many another prairie farmer, has no place in Mr. Hallman's calculations. After ten years of Brome farming his fields have more fibre in them than when they were taken over from nature's constructive hands. He loses no sleep over power. Horses only are employed, and all of them are grown on the place. Indeed his livestock quota is practically all heavy horse flesh; the renovator affords an ideal implement for training horses, and he aims to sell a few heavy colts every year.

It is not suggested that any number of farmers can follow in the footsteps of this Acadia Valley husbandman. The grass seed market is limited and the trade connection, which takes years to build up, is an essential to success. Moreover, not many farmers can bring the same technical knowledge to this work that Mr. Hallman did. He is an agricultural college graduate who has studied intensively the subject of forage production. But his experience does demonstrate that the livestock possibilities of the semi-arid regions is limited only to the supply of drinking water, provided that the public realizes the seriousness of the situation before the difficulties of getting grass catches are enormously complicated by soil wastage.

One hundred million dollars taken from the consumers in Sales Tax means at least that amount less spent in merchandise essential to the comfortable maintenance of life. To that extent it reduces the demand for labor in production and retards the return to normal times. One hundred million dollars taken from the wealthy in taxes would reduce their luxuries, which are of no real value to them, and demand comparatively little labor.

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES



10 for 20¢
also in packages of 20
and in tins of 50 & 100



Simplified Sunday Meals

Sunday Should be a Day of Rest for the Homemaker Too—

By Doris M. St. Ruth

VERY often Sunday is visiting day in the country, and the homemaker who has guests must plan her meals carefully if she is to have any time free. Even when only the family is at home she is likely to spend too much of the day of rest in the kitchen. The ideal Sunday meal is one which can be largely prepared beforehand; it should also be easy to serve and, what is quite as important, easy to clean up after. Why do we assume that a tableful of dirty dishes and pots and pans is the inevitable aftermath of a good meal? Fortunately it is not usual now to serve very heavy and elaborate meals on Sunday; they are light and dainty instead, which does not mean that one will go hungry. Neither, by the way, does it mean that a great variety of pies, cakes and cookies must be baked; such a surplus of dainties is almost as bewildering to the diner, as it is exhausting to the cook.

What are we going to provide for the Sunday meals? Salads certainly, since they are both appetizing and easily prepared. A salad of vegetables, fish or meat may form the main course of a meal, while a fruit salad makes a delicious dessert. Vegetables for a salad may be cooked the day before, or may be prepared then and cooked on Sunday morning whilst the fire is good. Even the lettuce may be washed hours beforehand, wrapped in a piece of cheese cloth and kept in a cool place. It is the work of a very few minutes to prepare the salad, using dressing which is on hand.

Many people like fruit salad served with a boiled dressing mixed with whipped cream. A French dressing, or mayonnaise is even better, and sweet cream may be substituted for salad oil if preferred.

Some favorite salad combinations are as follows:

- Potato, onion, egg and lettuce.
- Beets, eggs and lettuce.
- Green peas, eggs, potatoes and lettuce.
- Cottage cheese with lettuce.
- Apple and raisin.
- Apple and nut.
- Banana, pineapple and nut.
- Chicken and celery.

Gelatin is our very good friend in preparing Sunday meals. Tomato jelly salad is delicious and easily prepared. There is a great variety of gelatin desserts — charlotte russe, Bavarian cream, fruit jelly, lemon jelly and lemon snow, to mention only a few. Cold meats are of course easily prepared and served, and jellied meats are a pleasant change, besides being very economical. Jellied chicken, with lettuce salad and rolls, followed by stewed fruit and cake, is a supper fit for the gods.

If a hot dish is desired for lunch there is the whole soufflé family to choose from. A soufflé is easily and quickly prepared, and may be baked in a casserole or in individual ramekins. Casserole dishes are popular for Sunday meals, such dishes as scalloped potatoes and creamy rice pudding require only a few minutes preparation, and will cook in a slow oven or in a fireless cooker.

Timbales are less well-known than they deserve to be. They are made with a foundation of cream sauce to which is added the ingredient which is to be the conspicuous note in the finished dish, it may be cheese, fish, meat or vegetable. Deep custard cups do nicely for baking the timbales and they may be made hours ahead of time and reheated by being placed in a pan of hot water in a quick oven, ten minutes or so before serving. Unmould on serving plates.

Scalloped and creamed dishes are easily prepared and

may be made even more attractive by being served in individual pastry cases. The pastry shells may be made the day before and are moulded in patty pans, or over custard cups.

Cooking in paper cases is well worth trying, and has the advantage of greatly reducing dishwashing. Scalloped dishes, soufflés, even pies and salads, may be served in paper cases.

The menu given below means practically a workless Sunday.

Lunch

Salmon soufflé Rolls and butter
Caramel pudding Whipped cream
Coffee

Supper

Devilled eggs Tomato jelly salad
Bread and Butter
Canned peaches Chocolate drop cakes
Tea

Perhaps after all you prefer to have a regular hot Sunday dinner, served at one o'clock or in the evening. The menu might consist of

Clear Tomato Soup
Roast beef Brown gravy
Boiled potatoes Beet and celery salad
Lemon pie

The soup can easily be made the day previous, seasoned, and set away in the saucepan in which it is to be reheated.

The meat may be roasted on Saturday morning and should be a trifle underdone to allow for reheating. When cooked, remove it to a large platter on which it may be reheated and served. It will be even more juicy and tender than if cooked in the ordinary way. The gravy is made as usual, and is poured into a small saucepan to be reheated when required.

The potatoes are pared on Saturday morning and are kept covered with cold water until it is time to cook them. Beets for the salad may be boiled and skinned on Saturday, and the lettuce and celery may be washed and put away in a cold place.

This dinner may be cooked and served in less than forty-five minutes. The dishwashing is greatly simplified since the greasy roasting pan and the pots and bowls, etc., used in the cooking and preparation of the various dishes, have all been washed on Saturday.

Salmon Soufflé

3 tablespoons butter 1/2 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons flour 1/2 bay leaf
1 cup milk Pepper
1/2 slice onion 1 cup canned salmon
1 cup bread crumbs 2 eggs

Make a sauce of the flour, butter, milk and seasonings. Add one cupful finely shredded canned salmon and mix well. Add bread crumbs and well beaten eggs. Turn into casserole, ramekins or paper cases and bake twenty-five minutes. Serve very hot.

Cheese Timbales

3 tablespoons flour 1/2 pound cheese
2 tablespoons butter 1/2 teaspoon salt
2 cups milk 1/2 teaspoon pepper
3 eggs 1 teaspoon lemon juice
1/2 cup bread crumbs

Make a cream sauce of the flour, butter and milk, when thick and smooth add the seasonings and the cheese which has been grated; then add the eggs, well beaten, bread crumbs and lemon juice. Pour into buttered moulds, which have been sprinkled on the inside with fine bread crumbs, set the moulds in a pan of hot water and bake until centres are firm. Turn out and serve with toasted crackers and pickles or olives.

Tomato Jelly Salad

1-3 ounce gelatin
1-3 cup cold water
2 1/2 cups tomatoes
4 pepper berries
1 bay leaf
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 slice onion
4 cloves
1/2 teaspoon dried celery leaves

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

To
Women
Only

Your Men Folks like to Put Things Off; That's Why This Is Addressed to You Women.

If there is one in your family circle or among your friends who is having difficulty with their hearing, or if they are suffering from head noises, you can help them with Leonard Ear Oil.

It does give relief: It has relieved thousands since it was first placed on sale in 1907. It is not put in the ears but "Inserted in the nostrils" and "rubbed gently in back of the ears."

It's a household necessity. Don't put off getting it.

\$1 At All Druggists
Descriptive Circular and Testimonials sent on request.

Made in Canada
L. H. BEDLINGTON CO.,
Sales Agents, Toronto
A. O. LEONARD, Inc.
70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.



Don't Do This!

CANCER

Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and its treatment. It is Free.
DR. WILLIAM'S SANATORIUM,
3025 University Ave. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



1 teaspoon sugar 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
Soften the gelatin in cold water, cook tomatoes (canned) with the spices for 20 minutes. Add salt and lemon juice, press through a strainer and

pour hot over softened gelatin. When dissolved strain through coarse strainer into moistened mould or custard cups. Unmould on lettuce leaves and serve with boiled dressing.

Hafford School Sports

Continued from Page 10

western sky, the witchery of the dark masses of trees, lakes and hills.

Some of us are too old to catch the



PUZZLE

FIND THE CLOWN

- 1st Prize Bicycle (Lady or Gent's).
- 2nd Prize Real Phonograph.
- 3rd Prize Moving Picture Machine.
- 4th Prize Wrist Watch.
- 5th Prize Camera.
- Hundreds of Other Prizes.

To enter this Contest you must find the Clown, mark the place with an X and send it to us with your name and address. We will then send you a BIG PRIZE LIST of the dandy prizes we are offering and particulars of one simple condition that we ask you to fulfil. This condition is ever so easy, and need not cost you one cent of your money to fulfil. The prizes are bigger and better than ever, so send your answer right away NOW to SELFST SPECIALTY CO., DEPT. M. TORONTO, ONT.

thrill of the gipsy enchantment of a camp-fire, but the fire-light, the cry of the loon and the howl of the coyote, were not lost on the deep-lying primitive instincts of those boys. Add to that the clarion call of a heroic tale of Abe Lincoln, and you have a combination to stir the fire of idealism that burns more brightly on the young altar than the old. And after that the cool clear notes of the "Last Post," played by the ex-soldier bugler of the camp.

Then one thinks how close to Nature. Inspector McCulloch drew the children when he took them off to the woods, and in a short time fifty-four varieties of wild flowers had been picked.

"Our aim," writes Baden-Powell, "is to make young backwoodsmen of the boys, not imitation soldiers." There you have the appeal of scouting. A teacher may know little of the culture epoch theory, which tries to point out that to some extent every boy lives through an epitome of the history of the race. It is doubtful if the theory is any more than theory, but this much a teacher may do—he may carry out the best and finest interpretation of John Dewey's philosophy of "Learn by Doing," by learning to live with the boys and girls and leading them back to Nature.

We must teach the child to love, use, and later on to modify his environment for his own physical, mental and spiritual well-being. That is education—the education that John Galsworthy speaks of, "As the most sacred concern, indeed the only hope of a nation."

Canada will only be a great nation in so far as her rural schools are great schools devoted to the cause of leading out the children into the world about them, and opening up to them the "spiritual heritage of the race."

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

would, therefore, make this suggestion: Let those of your members who are still interested in our association, and would be interested in keeping up the local, get together and re-organize, possibly under a new name, so that there may be no conflict between the old organization and the new one. Having a new organization, you will have in your power to keep out of the local those who are not altogether desirable members, because the constitution requires that, after the local is formed, members may only be admitted by a

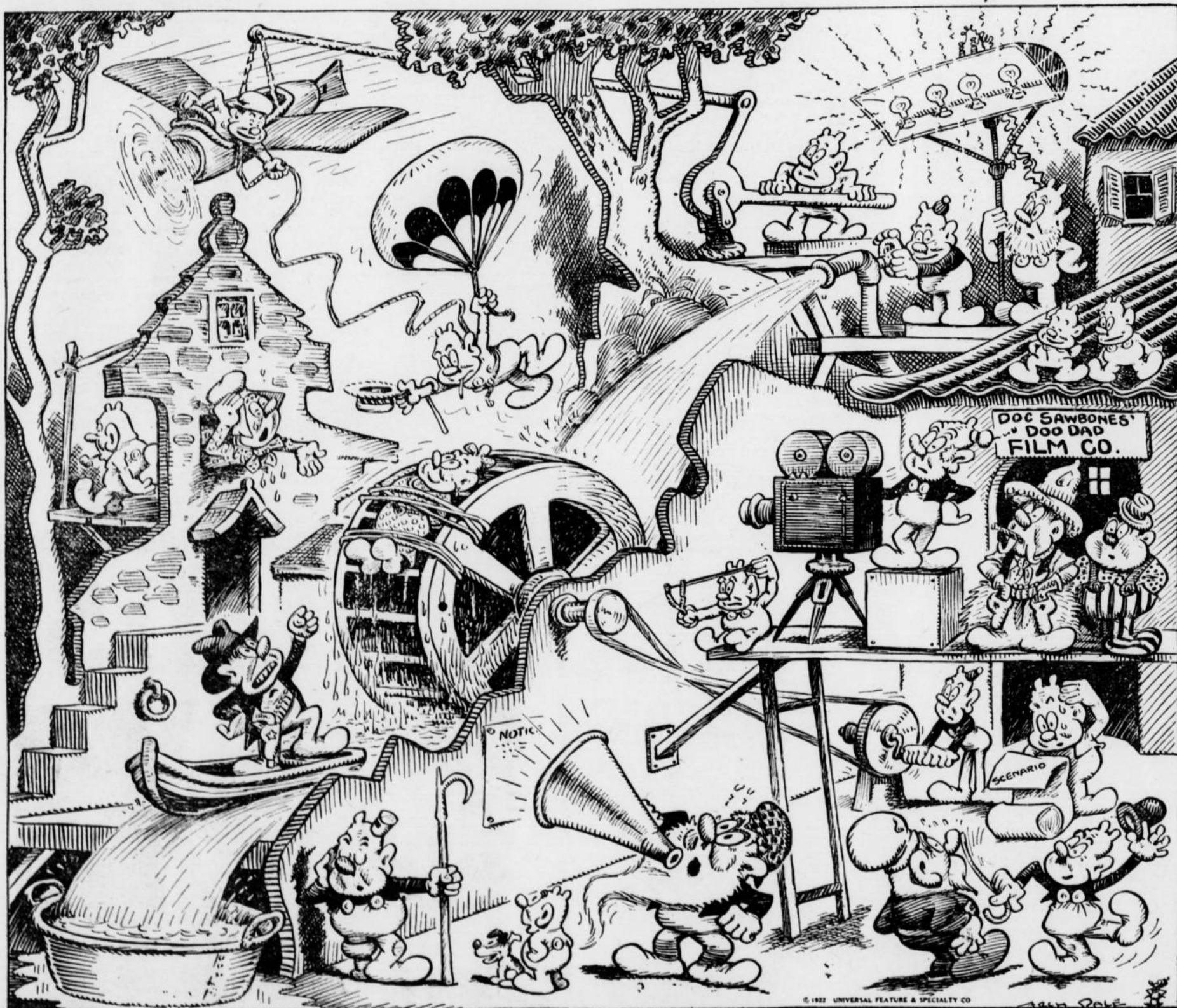
vote of the local. We shall be glad to register your new organization, and can then remove the old name from our lists entirely.

"Will you let us have a reply from you as to what you think of such a suggestion?"

On the face of it, it seems a very undesirable position that members who have not sufficient interest in the association to pay the small annual fee required should yet be able to go to a meeting and vote the local, in which apparently they have no interest, out of existence, thus depriving other and more desirable members of the power to continue their connection with the association. As matters stand, however, they have the power to do this, and unless and until some amendment of the constitution is made to remedy this state of affairs the solution suggested above seems the only practicable one. We hope to see this suggestion adopted by the loyal members at Quantock.

Centralized Marketing

That the interests of the nation require that farming should be made a paying proposition, so as to attract desirable immigrants to the prairie



DOC SAWBONES' MOVIE STUDIO

Doc Sawbones' first moving picture, A Hungry Snail in Motion, was shown on the screen in the very largest theatre in Dooville and the Doo Dads were delighted. All the Doo Dads became movie fans. Some wrote scenarios and some purchased costumes and studied play-acting, and Doc Sawbones built a regular studio with scenery and everything, and here the old Doc, as director, and Nicholas Nutt, as camera man, turn out reel after reel of films, comedies and serials, and the most thrilling of thrilling feature pictures.

Here, Old Doc is directing the making of a wonderful five-reeler. How serious he looks! See the villain in the boat shaking his fist at the beautiful heroine, whom he has bound to the water-wheel of the old Red Mill. See how brave the heroine looks and how she smiles sweetly—while her poor mother weeps bitterly from the window of the mill. See the hero, who has come to her rescue in an airplane and is lowering himself, with a parachute and a rope about his waist, so that his pilot

can pull him up again, hand over hand, after he has released the fair maiden. See the trees and the waterfall. Isn't it funny! It's only make-believe, you know, for see Roly is turning on the water and Poly, below, is turning the crank to make the wheel go round, and the little Doo Dad above, with his big lever, is holding the flying machine in the air. Sleepy Sam is stationed at the bottom to pull the villain out of the tub of water after he had gone over "the falls," but the old hobo is taking a nap, and it looks as if someone else might have to rescue the villain. There is a cowboy and a fat man and a little chap trying to act like Charlie Chaplin, and, just like Charlie, he is having trouble with a policeman—and little Mr. Bug and the little Doo Dad and the dog—are not sure about its being make-believe and are terribly excited. The little fellow with the slingshot also thinks that it is all for really and truly in earnest and is taking aim at the villain in the boat. Poor villain! Poor Charlie Chaplin! and poor mother in the mill window—if the old Doo Dad with the pipe in his mouth gets tired.

provinces, and induce the boys and girls to stay on the farm, was the opinion of the members of the Edenbridge G.G.A., at their last meeting at Brooksby, Sask. Believing that this can be accomplished only by the establishment of a complete centralized marketing system, the following resolution was passed unanimously, viz.:

"Be it resolved that we, the Edenbridge G.G.A., urgently request our provincial government to take immediate action towards establishing a compulsory wheat board in co-operation with the other provinces under one centralized body, and if possible, it to be Dominion wide, to handle the 1922 crop."

The question of the municipal statement was then introduced, and the entire municipal system was reviewed. It was felt that the ratepayers should be provided annually with a statement of the affairs of the municipality, and as the Municipal Act does not provide for an annual meeting at which an annual report and statement can be submitted to the ratepayers a resolution was introduced and passed as follows:

"Be it resolved that we, the Edenbridge G.G.A., strongly urge our legislative assembly to amend the Municipal Act. That the nominating and annual meeting shall be held in the month of February instead of December, when the financial statement is completed for the year, and also that ample time shall be provided in the act for submitting the council's annual reports and financial statements to the ratepayers."

The question of the eligibility of voters under the Municipal Act was next brought forward. It was stated that in Dominion, provincial and school elections, residence in a constituency for a certain length of time previous to an election was necessary as a qualification for the franchise, while the Municipal Act of Saskatchewan does not require residence so long as a person is a ratepayer in the municipality. In view of this position a resolution was passed unanimously in the following terms, viz.:

"That we strongly recommend that our government shall amend the Municipal Act, that a voter at a municipal election shall not be qualified to vote unless he or she is a resident of the same division at which they seek to vote."

Olds Convention

The annual convention of the Olds U.F.A. Provincial Political Association will be held at Olds, in the Olds School of Agriculture, on Saturday, August 19, at 2 p.m. A large attendance is desired.

D. W. Warner, M.P., Speaks

The first annual picnic of Calmar U.F.A. local was attended by a large crowd. D. W. Warner, M.P., spoke at some length on the session of parliament recently concluded, dealing chiefly with the budget, Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and oleomargarine. Later there were baseball games, and dancing in A. Garbe's barn.

Plan of Grain Control

The following resolution was passed by the Lake Thelma U.F.A. local:

"Whereas, we are still in the competitive era, and nearly all classes set their prices against us,

"Be it resolved that we proceed to perfect our farmer organizations throughout Canada with the object in view to set our own price on our main products, through the medium of these organizations, prices to be set f.o.b. Fort William; that all other grain exporting countries be appealed to, to organize to this effect; that all countries so organized proceed to elect a central board to act in an advisory and supervisory capacity, so that markets be supplied according to the needs; that the organization of each nation be a separate and complete unit as to all financial transactions; that all speculation and hoarding of a year's surplus of grain by wealthy corporations shall be eliminated, the farmers themselves to own, pro rata, any surplus production."

Mrs. Scholefield Visits Nisbet

Mrs. A. M. Nisbet, secretary of the Nisbet local, writes: "The Nisbet local was pleased to have a visit from

Mr. and Mrs. Scholefield last Friday evening. Mrs. Scholefield was the first speaker of the evening, and she set before her audience very clearly, the aims of the U.F.W.A. Then Mr. Scholefield followed and explained the workings of the U.F.A.

Mr. Smith, M.L.A., Olds, gave an explanation of some of the bills passed last session (some of the members of the local having asked for this). Mr. Hunter of the U.F.A. Co-operative Store, Olds, spoke on the advantage of co-operative shipping of livestock, etc. All the speeches of the evening were interesting and instructive."

After the speech-making, the lady members of the U.F.A. took possession of the floor and served a bountiful lunch. Then the young people cleared out the seats and rounded off the evening with a dance.

Cow-testing Association

The members of Sion local U.F.A. at a recent meeting discussed the formation of a cow-testing association. It was decided to request that a member of the Department of Agriculture staff address the local on this subject.

Collecting Membership Dues

As an inducement to their members to pay up their membership dues, the Didsbury local are selling binder twine at cost to all paid-up members.

Finances Retrieved

The secretary of a Mapleine local, Mellom, writes that a very successful barn dance has enabled the local to retrieve their finances.

Welcome for Mr. Lucas

A meeting was arranged by the Louheed local, to welcome W. T. Lucas, M.P., on his return from Ottawa. A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., in a short speech congratulated Mr. Lucas on the work that had been accomplished by the Alberta members. Mr. Lucas in reply described the work of the past session. The women of the local served afternoon tea to those present.

Held Plowing Bee

Merna local lately decided to hold a plowing bee in aid of a member whose work had been delayed by illness. More than twenty men with eighty horses gathered on the appointed day, and over twenty acres were plowed and harrowed in a short time.

Battle River Convention

The annual convention of the Battle River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Political

A Revelation in Green Tea

IT'S SO SWEETLY PURE, CLEAN AND DELICIOUS

"SALADA"

TEA

is sold on merit and merit alone. Try it once and you will never go back to Japans. At all grocers.

Association was held in Wainwright, the sessions occupying two days. There were in attendance 76 delegates, representing 49 locals in all parts of the constituency.

The speakers included Mrs. Sears, president of the U.F.W.A.; D. Brockie, director, and Messrs. Johnson and Enzenauer, members of the Alberta legislature for the constituencies of Coronation and Alexandra.

The report of H. E. Spencer, M.P. for Battle River, covered most of the business of the last session of the federal House. Mr. Spencer spoke on both days of the convention, and at the conclusion of his report the delegates passed a vote of thanks which assured Mr. Spencer that he had carried out the wishes of the people responsible for his election.

Among the important resolutions passed was one asking that the board take the necessary steps to withdraw from the Central incorporation and incorporate separately. A resolution to reduce the annual fee to 50 cents was lost.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Kenneth Watson; vice-president, Mrs. Elmer Clay; directors, Z. Gregoire, W. E. Glasier, A. F. Aitken, J. G. Clark, Norman Tucker and Mr. Peterson.

Big Valley to Munson Convention

A convention of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association was held in Munson recently. G. A. Forster, M.L.A., spoke to the convention on the work of the legislature.

A resolution was passed asking that Central office investigate the Australian plan of apprenticed farm help immigra-

tion policy, and that this plan be discussed at the next annual convention. Another resolution suggested that the Central executive formulate an immigration policy to be based on the principle of securing prosperity and happiness to the immigrants and to the country in general. The purport of a further resolution was that teachers' conventions should be held during the summer holidays, in order to avoid wasting the time of the pupils.

In order to help the locals keep up their membership, it was decided to arrange a big sports day and picnic and to divide among the locals, pro rata, the money raised in this way, to be used in payment of membership dues to Central office. This, it was hoped, would enable the locals to at least keep up their last year's standard of membership.

Supper was served by the Munson U.F.W.A. and a short musical program followed.

Mr. Roose Addresses Meetings

Selby and Strome locals recently heard addresses from G. E. Roose, Victoria constituency director. Mr. Roose spoke also to a big picnic crowd at Iron Creek and to a meeting of the Camrose Constituency Association.

Cutknife-Whitford Branch

With regard to a resolution forwarded through the Central office, protesting against a further extension of time to the C.P.R. in which to build the Cutknife-Whitford branch, H. E. Spencer, M.P., secretary of the Alberta group at Ottawa, writes that they were unable to prevent the granting of this extension.

MACDONALD'S

PRINCE of WALES

CHEWING TOBACCO

"The Tobacco with a heart"

More tobacco for your money, in the 10 lb. caddy. Keeps your Prince of Wales fresh and full-flavored.

Canada's standard since 1858



fresh fruit!

Direct to You!

Peaches

Delicious Freestones, for can-
ning. Per box **\$1.75**
Luscious Dessert Peaches.
Per box **\$1.65**

Plums

All fine specimens—absolute-
ly A1 fruit. Per box **\$1.50**

Prunes

No. 1 grade.
Per box **\$1.40**

Pears

Now ready—just picked.
Per box **\$3.00**

These prices include shipping. We
will give you a liberal discount on
CLUB ORDERS. Cash must ac-
company all orders—no C.O.D.
shipments. All fruit guaranteed.
SEND IN YOUR ORDER TODAY.

B.C. Orchard and Garden Co.

199 WATER STREET
VANCOUVER B.C.

Four By-elections Arranged

By-elections made necessary by ap-
pointments to the cabinet have been
arranged for September 5, it has been
announced by Hon. R.W. Craig, attorney-
general. These elections are in the con-
stituencies of Morris, Minnedosa and
Arthur, now represented by Hon. W. R.
Clubb, minister of public works; Hon.
Neil Cameron, minister of agriculture,
and Hon. D. L. McLeod, provincial sec-
retary, respectively, who will as min-
isters seek re-election.

On the same date the deferred election
in Ethelbert will take place. The
U.F.M. candidate is N. Hryhorezuk,
former member for the constituency,
and it is probable that he will not be
opposed. In any case his election is
accepted as a certainty.

No date has yet been set for the de-
ferred elections in Rupert's Land and
The Pas. It is said that Premier
Braeken may run in The Pas and Hon.
F. M. Black, provincial treasurer, in
Rupert's Land. The premier may be
opposed by a Labor candidate, while
Mr. Black will probably be opposed by
John Morrison, Liberal, who represented
the constituency in the last legislature.
Of the ministers seeking re-election Mr.
Clubb is the only one mentioned so far
as likely to meet opposition, and that
by an Independent candidate. As all
three ministers, however, were elected
by comfortable majorities, there is a
chance that they will be re-elected by
acclamation.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest 136s to 140s, lean 134s
to 140s, prime 125s to 135s. American
115s to 120s. Irish 159s to 167s. Danish
148s to 152s. Market firm. Danish kill-
ings 30,050 head.

WOOL MARKET REPORT

The spring rise in wool prices has been
maintained with little change during the
past five weeks. Demand for Canadian
graded stocks continues brisk. Eastern
grades are moving freely, and buyers are
showing a keen interest in western wools
which are now being offered to the trade.
Quotations for graded wools are as follows:

Eastern	Western
Medium 26 to 28c	Fine 30 to 35c
Low med. 23 to 26c	Fine med. 28 to 33c
Low 20 to 23c	Medium 26 to 32c
Coarse 17 to 19c	Low med. 23 to 26c
	Low 19 to 22c
	Coarse 17 to 19c

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., August 11, 1922.
WHEAT—Continued its downward course, closing today at the low level for the week.
Trading on local exchange very light and a few odd cars of old crop wheat sufficient to
depress prices. Export business reported light, and it is estimated overseas buyers have
not bought half as much this year as they had at this time in 1921. Hedging pressure
practically nothing as yet, and on the other hand little buying in this market at any rate
by Europeans, who undoubtedly view the present situation as most satisfactory to them,
ensuring abundant supplies at a later date. Under these circumstances and taking into
consideration the financial condition of some of the purchasing countries one cannot get
bullish on wheat values, even after the continual decline in price that has taken place.
Cash wheat continues to command a fair premium on high grades, shippers buying to fill
August sales made some time ago. We consider the premium temporary only also.

FLAX—Sold sharply lower during the past few dates. Market advanced early in the
week on account of an oversold condition on local exchange, and unexpected advance in
Duluth flax, but with the weakness in other grains holders of flax lost confidence and
scattered selling forced the market to a new low level today.

OATS—Prices continue to decline and show a loss for the week of several cents per
bushel. No buying of any account and weakness in wheat reflected in this market.
Cash demand continues fair but offerings light.

BARLEY—Gradually worked lower during the week, showing a loss of about 2½c.
Some export business being worked, but volume not large. With receipts increasing
from now, broader export demand would seem necessary in order to maintain present
values.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Aug 7	Aug 8	Aug 9	Aug 10	Aug 11	Aug 12	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Oct. 110	108½	107½	107½	105½	104½	110	150½	
Dec. 166½	105½	104	104	102½	101½	106½	142½	
Oats—								
Oct. 42½	41½	40½	40½	39½	39½	42½	49½	
Dec. 40½	39½	39	38½	37½	37½	40½	46½	
Barley—								
Oct. 55½	54½	53½	53½	52½	51½	55½	78	
Dec. 53½	52½	51½	51½	50½	49½	53½	74	
Flax—								
Oct. 205½	199½	194	192½	192	191½	205½	209½	
Dec. 199½	193½	190½	188½	185½	182½	199½		
Rye—								
Oct. 72½	70½	70½	70½	70½	69½	72½	121½	
Dec. 70½	70½	70½	70½	70½	66½			

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, new,
\$1.27½ to \$1.41½, old, \$1.46½ to \$1.53½;
No. 1 northern, \$1.21½ to \$1.36½; No. 2
dark northern, new, \$1.24½ to \$1.38½, old,
\$1.41½ to \$1.51½; No. 2 northern, \$1.17½ to
\$1.31½; No. 3 dark northern, new, \$1.20½
to \$1.35½, old, \$1.38½ to \$1.48½; No. 3
northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.16½. Montana—No.
1 dark hard, \$1.21½ to \$1.26½, to arrive,
\$1.16½ to \$1.21½. Durum—No. 1 amber,
\$1.00½ to \$1.02½; No. 1, 95½c to 98½c;
to arrive, 95½c; No. 2 amber, 98½c to
\$1.00½; No. 2, 92½c to 95½c; No. 3 amber,
90½c to 97½c; No. 3, 87½c to 92½c. Corn
—No. 2 yellow, 57½c to 58c; No. 3 yellow,
56½c to 57c; No. 4 yellow, 55½c to 56c.
Oats—No. 2 white, 28½c to 30½c; No. 3
white 28c to 29c; No. 4 white, 26½c to 27c.
Barley—Choice to fancy, 50c to 52c;
medium to good, 46c to 49c; lower grades,
42c to 45c. Rye—No. 2, 70½c. Flaxseed
—No. 1, \$2.47 to \$2.48.

WINNIPEG

Receipts this week: Cattle 8,954;
calves 527; hogs 1,767; sheep 910. Last
week: Cattle 8,820; calves 538; hogs
1,840; sheep 1,514.

The run this week continued about even
with last week, with all cattle prices up
to the middle of the week holding about
steady. During the balance of the week
more activity amongst the buyers was in
evidence, as a result a shade better prices

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

August 7 to August 12, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS						BARLEY			FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Aug. 7	72	48½	44½	44½	40½	38½	61½	58½	52½	52½	220½	216½	200½	74½
8	71½	48	42½	42½	38½	36½	60½	57½	51½	51½	214½	208½	194½	72½
9	70½	46½	40½	40½	37½	35½	59½	56½	50½	50½	204	199	184	72½
10	70½	46½	41	41	37½	35½	58½	56½	50½	50½	202½	197½	182½	72½
11	70½	46	40	40	36½	34½	57½	54½	49½	49½	202	197½	182	72½
12	65½	45½	39½	39½	36½	34½	55½	53½	48½	48½	201½	196½	181½	71½
Week Ago	72	48½	44½	44½	40½	38½	61½	58½	52½	52½	220½	216½	200½	74½
Year Ago	...	50½	49½	49½	48½	46½	82	78½	73	72	206½	203½	175½	122½

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Little Things

These little chicks are tiny things, just balls of downy fluff, with scarcity of head
and wings and not half tail enough; not worth the keeping, you might sigh, not
worth two rousing whoops, not worth the space they occupy in these old chicken-
coops. But come around another year when all this flock is grown, and you will
see some beauties here you'd like to call your own! This little wobbly, wall-eyed
calf with knobby knees and toes, looks like two dollars and a half to you, I do
suppose; but come around three years from now, and you may feast your eyes
upon a handsome, pure-bred cow of proper cut and size! This awkward colt that
frisks and kicks in crude, fantastic way, may not be worth a pile of sticks just
as he is today; but mark my words, in four more years, if no ill luck be his, 'twill
move a man to salty tears to note how well he is! These little trees I bought last
spring look wee and frail, no doubt, as much like twigs as anything when I first
set them out; but in eleven years or less, this place of mine, O boy, will be almost
a park, I guess, a beauty and a joy! A poet dreaming by a lake one day when it
was hot, said, "Little drops of water make an ocean," did he not? And then
I've heard he specified that little grains of sand when added up and multiplied
"made all the beautiful land"! So, don't despise the little stuff, calf, chicken,
colt, or tree, but keep your patience long enough then see what you can see! Be
patient with the little things, for oftentimes, you know, the cabbages become the
kings when given time to grow!

The Grain Growers' Guide

WHEAT PRICES

August 7 to August 12 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Aug. 7	133½	122½	116½	101	89	82
8	132½	121½	115½	99½	87½	81½
9	127½	115½	108½	97½	85½	80
10	123½	115½	110½	97½	84½	79½
11	121½	114½	108½	95½	82½	77½
12	119½	113½	108½	94½	79½	74½
Week Ago	133½	122½	116½	101	89	82
Year Ago	190½	182½	174½	155½	140½	

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market remains
steady with the price to country stores
and producers 19c to 29c delivered. Extras
in cartons are jobbing at 35c, extras 33c,
firsts 29c, seconds 25c to 26c. Retail
prices range from 29c to 30c. There were
five inspections in the prairie provinces
last week. Poultry: Movement continues
light. Quotations, live delivered, chicken
20c to 24c, fowl 13c to 16c, cocks 10c to
11c, ducks 16c, geese 10c, turkeys 18c
to 20c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW
—Eggs: Receipts continue light in Sas-
katchewan. The trade is now quoting
from 16c to 20c loss off to country ship-
pers and producers, jobbing 21c to 23c,
retailing 25c to 30c. In the North Battle-
ford section gatherers are receiving 18c
cash, 22½c trade, retailing 25c.

CALGARY—Eggs: This market continues
very weak, with receipts about sufficient
to fill the local demand. Quotations on
grade delivered, extras 20c to 24c, firsts
15c to 18c, seconds 10c.

AUTUMN CATTLE MARKETS

Low autumn price levels on cattle are
not absolutely inevitable. Enumeration of
the causes of low values in the fall indi-
cate that a great deal could be done to
stiffen the market during the period from
September to December, inclusive.

Supplies of such volume that the market
demand is surfeited always result in pur-
chases at the buyers' price. In other
words, the markets at such times are ab-
solutely buyers' markets. In the spring
months when supplies of cattle are gener-
ally better in line with demand, the mar-
kets are quite often in favor of the seller.

Quality in stock is just as important as
volume. The difference between the low
autumn levels and the levels of the other
seasons is not actually as wide as it
appears. Invariably, there is a very low
level of quality in the cattle offered dur-
ing the autumn as compared with that of
the other seasons, and even moderate runs
of stock would not have sufficient influence
to offset the depression caused by inferior
quality.

A regulated fall run, which is as far as
possible about in line with demand, and as
free of unfinished cattle as possible, would
show surprisingly satisfactory results.
Common poor-doing stock should be clean-
ed out, but good types capable of making
economic use of a good supply of roughage
should not be sacrificed. The margin be-
tween autumn and winter and spring prices
is generally sufficiently wide to allow of
a fair return for holding over. The differ-
ence between the autumn prices for good
feeders and spring average prices for good
handy-weights during the past twelve
months follows:

Feeders	Winnipeg	Handy-weights
Aug.	\$3.99	Jan. \$5.51
Sept.	3.93	Feb. 5.61
Oct.	3.91	Mar. 6.01
Nov.	3.96	Apr. 6.29
Dec.	3.88	May 7.20

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

No direct report from Birkenhead. Lon-
don reports 1,587 Canadian and American
cattle at Birkenhead, selling 18½c to 20½c
in sink.

Glasgow sold 460 Canadians from 12½c
to 13½c per lb. live weight. A few extras
realized 14c. Market sluggish, demand
moderate. Prime Scotch 16½c to 17½c.
Baby beef 18½c. Irish cattle sold from
10½c to 12½c on 1,000 head. Tops 13c.

London quotes Canadian and American
dressed sides from 19½c to 21½c per lb.
under fair trade.

LIVE POULTRY

SHIP TO THE OLD STAND. EVER WATCH-
FUL. EVER RELIABLE.

Our weekly Special Offer, Fat Old Hens, 21c lb.,
Winnipeg. Spring Chickens, over 3 lbs., 26c lb.
CONSOLIDATED PACKERS LTD.
237 FLORA AVENUE - WINNIPEG

POULTRY and EGGS Wanted

Hens, 5 lbs. and over, in good condition.....18c-20c
Turkeys, 9 to 15 lbs.....23c
Young Ducks.....Highest Market Price
Broilers....." " "
Eggs....." " "

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates prepaid to Mani-
toba or Saskatchewan. Prompt returns.

THE ROYAL PRODUCE COMPANY
97 AIKINS STREET - WINNIPEG

POULTRY PRICES

Hens, in good condition.....16c-18c
Spring Chickens, 2½ lbs. and up.....22c-24c
Ducks.....Highest Market Price
Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over.....24c
Old Toms.....18c
Eggs, strictly New Laid, doz.....24c-25c
Live weight prices, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates pre-
paid to any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.
Money orders mailed daily.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY
43 CHARLES STREET - WINNIPEG

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Situations Vacant.
Poultry. Situations Wanted.
Seeds. Solicitors—Patent and Legal.
Farm Lands. Dyers and Cleaners.
Farm Machinery and Autos. Honey, Syrup, Fruits.
Nursery Stock. Vegetables, etc.
Hay and Feed. General Miscellaneous.
Lumber, Fence Posts, Produce.

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

HORSES

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION. ROYAL Warrior, 17415, foaled 1914; travelled same district five successive seasons; stock remarkably successful prize winners; ready sellers; inspection horse and stock invited. May exchange for work horses. Jno. Miller, Indian Head, Sask.

SELLING—TWO HAND CARRS CHOICE YOUNG geldings, 1,300-1,600 pounds, broken; two cars young range mares with foals, 1,100-1,300 pounds. E. C. Hallman, Acadia Valley, Alta. S. 27-25-3, W. 4th.

TRADE—BLACK IMPORTED PERCHERON stallion, weight 1,800. Trade for good 14-inch gang plow. Apply S. G. Fleming, Crossfield, Alta. 33-3

LOST—TWO BAY MARES AND ONE GELDING, branded on right shoulder S and right thigh O. S. G. Baird, Erickson, Man. 33-4

300 HEAD HORSES AND MARES. CAR LOTS. Cash. If you can handle car, see me. Geo. H. Coulter, Plapot, Sask. 29-5

CATTLE—Holsteins

SELLING—TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES. New flax reaper, cut 40 acres. D. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 31-3

Shorthorns

SELLING—45 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS, cheap, must be sold, no feed. A. E. Johnston, Maymont, Sask. 31-6

SWINE—Berkshires

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, HIGHLY improved Bays type, April farrow; sire, Sunny Brook Rivalon Boy 12. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed at \$20 each. Wright and Bond, Irricana, Alta.

SELLING—SNAP IN GOOD APRIL AND MAY farrowed Berkshires. Boars, \$15; sows, \$17; unrelated pairs, \$30. Registration papers included. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 30-5

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, farrowed June 20, \$15. Edw. Sinnott, Lanigan, Sask.

Yorkshires

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, 12 WEEKS, \$15, papers included. Geo. E. Jones, Webb, Sask.

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, FARM, PHONO- graph. Want beef bull. Wilmot Roach, Douglass, Sask. 33-5

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS, \$12 to \$15, pedigree furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nicholas Kizchok, Makinak, Man. 30-7

FOR SALE—BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA JUNE pigs, either sex, \$10 each, or \$18 pair. John A. Lewis, Venn, Sask. 32-3

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL LIT- ters, bacon type, \$16 each. D. D. Shakespeare, Jansen, Sask. 31-3

DUROC-JERSEYS, REGISTERED, EITHER sex, two months old, Bailey strain, improved type, \$12 each. Clyde Stauffer, Alsask, Sask. 32-4

DUROC-JERSEYS, TEN WEEKS, \$12, PAPERS free. J. H. Simm, Walpole, Sask. 33-2

DOGS, FOXES, FURS & PET STOCK

SELLING—WOLFHOOD PUPS, FROM large, fast, sure killers, \$3.50 each, or three for \$10. La Brash, Duck Lake, Sask.

COLLIE PUPPIES, FROM EXTRA GOOD heifers, \$5.00. Guilbert, Petersburg, Man. 29-5

SELLING—COLLIE PUPS, DEPENDABLE workers, \$5.00. G. Elmarson, Westbourne, Man.

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Plymouth Rocks

SELLING—BARRED ROCK LAYING HENS, cockerels, sire pedigree 200-egg strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Robert McGregor, Carman, Man. 32-3

Wyandottes

TEN HENS AND ROOSTER, WHITE WYAN- dottes, first prize pen in Manitoba egg-laying contest, 1921. Price \$35. Mrs. Hart, Gladstone.

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Grass Seed

SELLING—BROME AND WESTERN RYE grass is best seeded with fall rye. Either variety separate or mixed half and half, 10 cents per pound. Allow 14 pounds per acre. Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton (C.N.R.), or Empress (C.P.R.), Alta.

RYE GRASS, CHOICEST QUALITY, RE- cleaned, 6 1/2 cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can ship collect. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 27-11

Rye

ROSEN RYE FOR SALE

SEED from field taking First Prize, Lethbridge Exhibition, 1922. Pronounced by government experts to be the best field of Rye grown in Canada this season. Car load of sheaves sold to Dominion Government for exhibition purposes. Order your supply early. Will be shipping about Aug. 20. Price \$1.00 per bushel, machine run, or \$1.25 per bushel re-cleaned and sacked.

C. S. CREST, Box 397, Lethbridge, Alta.

PEDIGREE WINTER RYE, WISCONSIN 1219 registered Canadian Seed Growers' Association, superior to Rosin, very hardy, \$1.50 bushel over 20 bushels; under, more. Whitley Sons, Douglas, Man. 32-2

FALL RYE, CLEAN, FREE FROM WEEDS, machine run, \$1.00 per bushel, sacks included. Wm. B. Ewen, Govan, Sask. 32-3

SELLING—ROSEN WINTER RYE SEED, RE- cleaned and sacked, \$1.15 per bushel. F. T. Facer, Higgan, Sask. 30-3

HARDEST STRAIN GENUINE WINTER RYE, pure seed, \$1.00 bushel, bags free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 30-5

CLEAN SEED RYE, 70 CENTS BUSHEL, sacks extra. W. J. Hill, Donavon, Sask. 33-2

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your ads in the least number of words and we put your ad where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, for example: "T. P. White 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to the Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$0.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 15 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

IRRIGATED FARMS IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

SITUATED in the famous VAUXHALL DIS- TRICT. Bow River Irrigation Project.

WE are selling the finest land in Alberta at \$40 to \$75 per acre with full water right. One-fifth cash down, balance in easy, equal payments over 18 years on amortization plan, first instalment of which is not due until at least two years after date of initial cash payment. It will pay you to investigate.

CANADA LAND AND IRRIGATION CO. LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or unimproved land.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LTD. 110 Belmont House VICTORIA - B.C.

\$1,000 SECURES 160-ACRE FARM, 23 DAIRY cattle, eight horses, crops, poultry, turkeys, machinery, tools, hay, feed, potatoes, vegetables, etc., included if taken now; on improved road, handy R.R. town and pretty lake; 140 acres black loam tillage, ample pasture; excellent five-room house, delightful outlook, ten-cow barn. To settle affairs, \$5,217, only \$1,000 needed. Details this and other money-making farms throughout all Canadian provinces, section 14, catalog farm bargains, free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B. King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

\$1,000 SECURES 237-ACRE FARM, THREE horses, implements, crops included if taken now; on improved road, convenient R.R. town; all 237 acres tillable, big crops wheat, rye, oats, barley; wire fences; comfortable house, spring water, barn. To settle affairs now, \$3,300 takes all, only \$1,000 needed. Act quickly. W. E. Duke, Strout Farm Agency, Provost, Alberta, Can.

SELLING—HIGHLY IMPROVED HALF-SECT- ion, four miles from Guernsey, district where crop failure and hail unknown; first-class buildings, good water, abundance of small fruits. For particulars, Box 2, Guernsey, Sask. 33-2

WOULD EXCHANGE 320-ACRE FARM IN Roblin district for improved B.C. fruit ranch or threshing outfit. Give full particulars in first letter, to Box 270, Roblin, Man.

FARM, 160 ACRES, WITH HOUSE AND BUILD- ings, 30 acres cropped, station three miles, first-class land, easily cleared. For price, apply James Bullwer, Oxdrift, Ont. 33-3

ASK WORTHINGTON, HE KNOWS, ABOUT farms. The little man with the big experience. Fruit, stock and grain farms, all sizes. Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galt Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 31-5

CHOICE HALF-SECTION WHEAT LAND IN the famous Swan River Valley, 140 acres crop, building, good water, school beside farm, 3 1/2 miles from Kenville. Box 64, Kenville, Man. 32-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 31

SNAP—HALF-SECTION, 255 ACRES IN CROP. Write for particulars. J. Thompson, Basswood, Man.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-4

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

MAGNETO REPAIRING SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR SPECIALTY

BOSCH, DIXIE, Splittorf, Berling, K.-W., King- ston, Simms, Webster, Wizard and Tangle Magnets. We are the only official representatives of the different makes of magnets mentioned in our district.

MAGNETO SERVICE STATION LTD. 14th AVE. and BROAD ST., REGINA, SASK.

FOR SALE—ONE REPAIRED TWO-CYLINDER Marshall gasoline tractor, rated 35 belt H.P., good working condition. This tractor has the following parts new: One cylinder, both pistons, rings and valves, all main bearings, both connecting rods, oil pump, gasoline pump, K.W. high tension magneto with impulse starter. Hay cab and extra large wide road wheels. Price only \$1,650, f.o.b. Regina, which includes sales tax. Two full terms to approved responsible party. Apply Sawyer-Massey Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE—32-56 ADVANCE SEPARATOR, just rebuilt from bottom to top, with nearly new Garden City feeder, at very low price. Also complete threshing outfit, consisting of 40 H.P. four-cylinder Minneapolis tractor, good condition, and 36-60 Advance separator. This machinery is guaranteed to do good work if properly operated. For price and terms, apply J. B. Josephson, Kandahar, Sask. 33-2

\$2,000 SPOT CASH FOR YOUR NEXT THREE months' work. The newest and greatest automobile inventions. Clear Vision Windshield Cloth and Save-U-Gas Device. One saves lives and the other saves money, therefore both sell on sight. No experience necessary. Agents profits 200%. Write today for full particulars. Canadian Auto Accessories Co. Ltd., 150 Albert St., Ottawa.

SELLING FOR \$3,000 CASH—STEAM THRESH- ing outfit, 28 H.P. American-Abel engine, 40-64 Minneapolis separator, caboose, bunk car, three water tanks and wagons, two drive belts, one new. Terms to responsible parties. Mary McNally, Administratrix, Box 336, Claresholm, Alta. Phone R1806.

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM TRAC- tor, 22-60, Aultman-Taylor separator, 32-56, \$1,400, part cash. Rumely oil-pull, 25-45, Rumely Ideal separator, 34-56, \$2,000, part cash. Both outfits ready for threshing. L. Farbish, Markinch, Sask. 31-3

HAVE BOUGHT LARGER TRACTOR, WILL sell my 12-25 Avery tractor, good condition, new K. W. magneto, extension drive wheels, fine steering device, for \$500 cash. Also five or six-furrow Cockshutt disc plow for sale. Harry Hoist, Shackleton, Sask. 31-2

AVERY UNDERMOUNTED 30 H.P. STEAM engine, with Avery separator and wing feeders, 44 x 72, complete, ready to thresh, first-class running condition, along with water tank, caboose cook car, \$2,000, half cash, balance arranged. Carl Peterson, Venn, Sask. 33-2

WANTED—SEPARATOR, GOOD CONDITION, not larger than 22 inches. State price. For sale—22-45 Sawyer-Massey tractor, 32-56 separator, good working order, \$2,500. Will trade part on smaller outfit. E. R. Johnson, Leross, Sask.

SELLING—STEAM TRACTOR, 25-HORSE Aultman and Taylor, with 32-50 Aultman and Taylor threshing and eight-bottom plows. Also 15-30 Titan with plows, as good as new. Alfred Belley, Chumy, Alta. 29-5

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 MARSHALL TRACTOR and 36-60 Rumely separator, complete with drive belt. This outfit is in first-class condition, ready to thresh. Price \$2,500. Midmore and Downton, Wilcox, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—32-52 RED RIVER SPECIAL SEPA- rator, complete, threshed 50 thousand bushels grain last year. Will load for \$200 cash. Also 12-disc Cockshutt plow, \$225; four-disc P. & O., \$90. Manie Pfriemmer, Myrtle, Man. 32-2

RUMELY STEAM, 25, NEW FLUES LAST fall, first-class condition, \$1,200; three years to responsible party. D. E. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 29-5

BARGAIN—15-27 CASE TRACTOR, FIVE- disc Deere plow, double disc, all good condition, \$1,000. Will sell separately. Albert Jagua, Tuxedo, Man. 31-5

SALE OR TRADE—45 H.P. TITAN ENGINE, used month; Oliver eight-furrow plow. Trade good car or small tractor. Box 74, Craik, Sask. 31-4

SELLING—ONE OLD RED RIVER SPECIAL separator, 40-60, with Garden City wing feeder, almost new. Price \$600. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 31-6

SELLING—25 H.P. RUMELY DOUBLE STEAM engine on 30 boiler, all belt attachments, \$850 cash. 12-20 Rumely Oil-Pull with three-bottom plow, \$800 cash. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 32-2

SELLING—16 H.P. STICKNEY ENGINE, GOOD order, \$150. Sawyer-Massey 29-44 separator, hand feed, straw carrier, Perfection high bagger, \$125. Alfred Law, Frys, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—LOW PRICE, EXCHANGE AUTO- mobile, Waterloo Box 12-25 tractor, ten-foot tandem disc, three-bottom P. O. plow. Enquiries solicited. Geo. Atwood, Redland, Alta. 32-2

THRESHING OUTFIT, GOOD CONDITION, Pioneer 30-60 gas tractor, 36-56 Gieseler sleeveless separator; housed; belts complete; threshed 1921. Cash \$1,600. N. Ritchie, Stranraer, Sask. 32-5

SELLING—JACKSON COMBINATION SHEAF plow, used 30 days, good as new, housed, \$600. Would take young heavy horses part payment. Box 112, Melfort, Sask. 32-4

MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, 15-30, LISTER separator, 22 blower, grain spout, Langdon self-feeder; bought 1920; cost \$2,000. Sell \$1,200. Chas. Hultgren, Box 1445, Calgary, Alta. 33-5

SELLING—FORKEN CULTIVATOR, 15 FT., 48 teeth, three sets of teeth, 2, 4, 6-inch, \$100, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Geo. Dunn, Springfield, Man. Dugald Central 39, Ring 1 and 2.

EXCHANGE OR SELL—45 H.P. MOGUL EN- gine, Rumely 32-52 separator, good condition, for small separator, 20 to 24 inches, good condition. Chas. Storek, Big Valley, Alta. 33-3

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY THRESHING outfit, 17-34 gas engine, 28-44 separator, good running order, \$2,000, half cash. Joe Cherniak, Winnipeg Beach, Man.

RUMELY OIL-PULLS, 36-60 AND 16-30, PLOWS for each; 36-56 Minneapolis separator; all good order. Snap for quick sale. 713-15 Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE—9-16 CLETRAC, NEARLY NEW, \$550; cash or terms. G. P. Bird, Wilcox, Sask.

SELLING—BRITISH BUILT STEAM TRAC- tor, 30-40 H.P. good as new, 180 pounds pressure, extension rims, spares, \$2,800. E. O. Herbert, 81 Walnut St., Winnipeg.

SACRIFICE FOR CASH—25-75 CASE STEAMER, 32-56 Minneapolis separator, water tank, six-bottom Cockshutt plow Vandyne, Alta., or Bindloss, Alta. Emili Lorentson.

WANTED—PARTS OF OLD 15-30 FAIRBANKS, Morse for repairs. Apply Halldor Glasason, Leslie, Sask. 33-2

SELLING—12-25 ALLWORK ENGINE, \$450— LaCrosse hustler 14-inch breaker, \$30. H. S. Baker, Carseland, Alta. 33-3

SELLING—30-60 OIL-PULL AND 40-64 RUMELY threshing, in good condition. Cheap for cash. John Tennis, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 33-2

SELL OR TRADE—22 H.P. STEAM ENGINE, rebuilt, \$600. Accept light tractor, horses or cattle. J. E. Andrew, Girvin, Sask. 33-4

WILL SELL, OR TRADE FOR SHEEP—RUMELY automatic six-furrow plow, also herd registered Shorthorns. Walter Young, Fairfax, Man.

FOR SALE—25-75 CASE ENGINE, STEAM, and 40-62 separator, in good condition. Box 104, Semans, Sask.

TRACTOR MEN USE KEROSENE PILLS, makes coal oil explode better than gasoline, \$1.30 per 100, prepaid. A. G. Collier, Austin, Man.

SELLING—10-20 BULL TRACTOR, GOOD condition, with K.W. magneto, for \$150. J. W. Finnigan, Ste. Anne, Man.

SELLING—26-HORSE AMERICAN-ABEL steam threshing engine, good condition. S. T. Sifton, Moose Jaw, Sask. 33-4

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 32-56, good order. Robert Henderson, White-mouth, Man. 32-3

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER outfit—30-60 Hart-Parr, 36-56 Waterloo separator and eight-furrow Cockshutt gang. I. Olafson, Tantallon, Sask. 32-5

10-20 MOGUL, SEPARATOR AND PLOWS, good terms, or trade for stock. Chas. Davenport, Rockhaven, Sask. 32-3

SNAP—AMERICAN-ABEL 22 H.P. STEAM engine, good repair. W. S. Wickham, Brookside, Sask. 32-2

SELLING—14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, FOUR- furrow plow, good condition, \$900 cash, \$1,000 two payments. Box 64, Kenville, Man. 32-5

WANTED—A GARDEN CITY OR LANGDON feeder for 32-inch Case machine. S. Megill, Swallow, Alta. 32-2

SELLING—CHOPPING OUTFIT, CHEAP, OR trade for cattle. A. Stewart, Youngstown, Alta. 32-2

SELLING—10-20 TITAN AND RACING SEPA- rator, \$1,400, terms. Allan Findlay, Shoal Lake, Man. 32-2

SELLING—AVERY SEPARATOR, 28-46, GRAY tractor, 18-36, four-furrow Deere plows; like new. E. A. Lee, Oakville, Man. 32-2

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND 12-INCH breaker bottoms, Oliver plows. Deacon, 602 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WANTED—CONNECTING ROD AND PISTON for 7 h.p. Stieckney Gas Engine. Thos. Waterfield, Vivian, Man. 31-3

SELLING—MINNEAPOLIS SEPARATOR, good condition, cash \$800; bought new, threshed 40 days. Ed. Olafson, Balduin, Man. 31-3

SELLING—REKVES 25 COMPOUND ENGINE and 33-56 separator, good condition. Cash or terms. A. W. Wallace, Pasqua, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—STEWART COMBINATION SHEAF loader, in number one shape. E. E. Tucker, Fillmore, Sask. 30-5

SELLING—CASE 10-20, \$250 CASH. WM. Russell, Craik, Sask. 32-3

HAY AND FEED

OATS—WE BUY BY SAMPLE OR GRADE, government return. Hay for sale or any kind of feed, car lots or less. Laing Bros. Ltd., Winnipeg. 21-13

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

BARGAINS IN CORDWOOD—JACK PINE AND poplar. Write for prices f.o.b. your station. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask. 33-4

CORDWOOD—WRITE FOR DELIVERED prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SAS- katchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's greatest nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto, Ont. 29-6

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED mechanic and thresherman, big threshing outfit to repair and operate, preferably on percentage basis. J. Clove, Colonial Hotel, Calgary. 33-2

TEACHERS WANTED

WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE TEACHER, with Saskatchewan training, holding second class certificate for Ridgeton S.D., 2803, for school term commencing August 21. Salary \$1,200 per annum. Apply with full particulars to the secretary-treasurer, Wm. Smith, Ridgeton, Sask. 33-2

WANTED—SMITH PROFESSIONAL teacher, holding at least third class certificate, for S.D. 589, for school term commencing September 1st, 1922. Apply with full particulars to the secretary-treasurer, A. Kelly, Hecla, Man. 33-2

SOLICITORS—PATENT & LEGAL

FETHERSTONAUH & CO., THE OLD ESTAB- lished firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 6 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phone A2356-7-8.

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

WHITE CLOVER HONEY—NEW CROP, HEAVY body and delicious flavor. Produced from one of the best white clover districts in Ontario. Price 1



Kodak on the farm

Kodak does double duty on the farm. Pictures like the one reproduced above—that's pleasure.

A photographic record complete even to the date and title of crops, stock, buildings and equipment—that's business.

In either capacity it serves you well.

Let your dealer show you how simple it is to make pictures with a Kodak.

Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up at your dealer's

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited, Toronto, Canada